THE HISTORY OF THE MANAGEMENTS OF Cardinal *JULIO MAZARINE* Chief MINISTER of STATE of the Crown of *France*.

In Three Parts.

In the which are Related the Principal Affairs from the Infancy of this present King *Lewis* the 14th. The Civil Wars of *France* in his Minority. His Coronation. The Wars of *Flanders*, *Italy* and *Catalonia*.

The Occurrences in the Court of *Rome*; With the Conclave of *Alexander* the 7th.

Second Part.

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THE *HISTORY of Cardinal* JULIO MAZARINE.

Part II. Lib. I.

THE YEAR 1652. concluding with worſe Fortune and Succeſs to the Crown of *France*, then it had begun; Cardinal *Mazarine* being triumphantly returned to *Paris* with the univerſal Applauſe (either true or pretended) of the People and Parliament it ſelf, which had treated him ſo ignominiouſly not long before; and wounded his reputation with ſo many extravigant injuries,

applied himself with great diligence to the continuation of the Government, as well in its Politick, as Military Authority, endeavouring both by his Negotiations and his Armes, not only to reduce the disobedient and seditious Towns that were in rebellion at home, but to purge the Kingdom of all Foreign Armies, and restore it to its primitive Potency and Grandeur.

Proceeding therefore in his Preparations for War, the Cardinal in the first place caused several sums of money to be paid to the Colonels and Captains of the old Troops for their Recruits, and Commissions to be given out for new Levies; he thought it necessary likewise to entertain a Squadron of *German* Horse, as Persons very proper for his Incampments, and constant to the Party in which they engage, to that end he dispatch'd

patch'd the Count *de Nantueil*, Monſieur *Milet*, Monſieur *Gontier*, Monſieur *Gravelle* and others into *Germany* with ready money, as likewiſe the Counts *de Grandprè*, and *Beaujeu*, into the Countrey of *Liege*.

And becauſe of the loſs of *Caſal*, and the Preparations for War which the *Spaniards* made in the State of *Milan*, (where great Recruits were expected, as well from *Naples* as *Germany*) *Piedmont* was ſo dangerouſly threatned, that the Duke of *Savoy* by his reiterated ſolicitations, preſt hard for conſiderable ſupplies, or elſe to be permitted to enter into a Neutrality with *Spain*; the Court of *France* diſpatch'd into *Piedmont* 4500 Foot, and 1500 Horſe, which arrived happily in the Month of *May* at *Anone*, as an inforcement to the *French* Troops already in thoſe parts under the Command of

Count *de Quincy*, till the Arrival of a Mareſchal of *France*, who was expected every day.

And becauſe the *Spaniard* continued the Negotiations which were begun long before with the Duke of *Savoy*, to gain him to their party, or at leaſt reduce him to a Neutrality, by their advantageous Exhibitions, to which a Miniſter of that Court appear'd to be inclin'd; The King ſent Monſieur *de Pleſſis Beſanzon* his Lieutenant General, with the Title of one of his Gentlemen, to all the Princes of *Italy*, to Negotiate about the preſent Affairs of thoſe parts.

In execution therefore of his Orders, *Beſanzon* advanced with great diligence to *Turin*, from whence, having aſſured the Duke that his Majeſty would maintain the Treaty of *Chiraſco*, that he would defend *Piedmont*, always protect

rect that State, and cauſe an Army with conſiderable Commanders to march immediately thither; to that purpoſe he proceeded to *Caſal*, where he found the Duke of *Mantua* at that time, and being receiv'd with the honours uſually exhibited to the Kings Embaſſador, he contracted his buſineſs into two Points. One was, that His Majeſty ſhould be ſatisfy'd about the intereſt of *Caſal*, and that that place ſhould be put into a condition, not to be ſurprized, exchanged, or fall any other way into the hands of the *Spaniard*. The other was, about the pretences the Miniſters of *Spain* might make under the name of the ſaid Duke of *Mantua* to *Montferrat*, which was then in poſſeſſion of *Savoy*, foraſmuch as His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was ready to depoſit the ſum contained in the Treaty of *Chiraſco*, for the diſcharge of the Houſe of *Savoy*.

To these two Propositions the Duke reply'd, That he esteem'd the coming of the said Monsieur *du Plessis* as a particular favour, not doubting but he (as a prudent person) would apprehend the necessity which obliged him to possess himself of those places, and be perswaded, that by no accident whatever, he should be alienated from that devotion, which upon so many reasons and obligations his Highness profess'd to His most Christian Majesty; so he hoped also on the other side, he would shew himself so courteous, as to convince His said Majesty, that he was resolved to hazard his own life and estate, and the lives and estates of all his subjects, before he would suffer the *Spaniards* or any other to make themselves Master of the said places. That it might possibly be, the money for the payment of the Garrison might come

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out of the Coffers of the King of *Spain*, which yet was more then he knew; but however, he proteſted he receiv'd it as coming from the Empreſs his Aunt, and her Siſter, under whoſe Authority that Treaty was concluded.

That whenever he ſhould be repoſſeſs'd of that part of the eſtate, which the Houſe of *Savoy*, with manifeſt injuſtice detein'd from him, and might freely make uſe of thoſe Rents, as he had formerly done; and as he had often proteſted againſt the Treaties, which were never conſented to by the Houſe of *Mantua*, as being too much to its prejudice, he would maintain that Garriſon himſelf without the aſſiſtance of any one, and therefore he conceived in that reſpect it would have been more proper for him to have been ſent to the Court of *Savoy*, to have interpos'd his Majeſties Authority

there, and caus'd them without further expostulation, to have restor'd what so unjustly they detein'd, then to address himself to his Highness, who would be more ready to embrace ways of Amity and Peace, then of Violence and War, which he knew would disturb the quiet of all *Italy*, so much desired and endeavoured by the House of *Mantua*, which would clearly appear to whoever would impartially look back, and consider who they were which did really interrupt it; and at length he told him that he could not in reason accept of the sum he was offer'd, seeing he had not only not consented to, but oppos'd the aforesaid Treaties; and besides, the said sums would fall much short of what was due, by reason of the advantages had been made of the rents of it, since the House of *Savoy* had it in their hands.

Du Pleſſis had declar'd before, both to the Duke, and the Marqueſs *de la Val*, his Highneſſe prime Miniſter, that they could not ſatisfie *France* any other way, but by putting the affairs of *Caſal* and *Monferrat* in the ſame condition they were in, before his Highneſs made uſe of the *Spaniards* to cauſe the *French* to march out. But perceiving by their Anſwers, both by word of mouth and in writing, that that inſtance was in vain, and believing it would be ſufficient for His Majeſty (conſidering the importance of the place) if it were well fortified and provided with a Garriſon independent on the *Spaniards*, and able to keep them out upon any pretence whatſoever; he propoſ'd, that to ſatisfie thoſe ends if it were poſſible, That half the Garriſon ſhould conſiſt of the ſubjects of the ſaid Duke, and the other half of *Swiſſes*;

raiſed in the *Catholick* Cantons, That all of them ſhould remain under the Command and Authority of his Highneſs. That one half of them ſhould be paid by His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the other half by the Princes and Potentates of *Italy*, his Allies, and ſuch as were moſt intereſted in that Affair: He conſidered this Expedient would be a great eaſe to the Dukes Treaſures, till a General Peace could be concluded betwixt the two Crowns; upon ſuch conditions as ſhould be proper to draw his Highneſs out of the neceſſity (in which he was at that time) of taking money of the *Spaniards*, which was a thing much to the diſhonor of thoſe who had ſo often defended that place againſt them, and might at length produce inconveniences abſolutely repugnant to the quiet and ſecurity of the ſaid Duke and his ſubjects.

John

John Coexens, Secretary to the Empereſs *Leonora*, whom ſhe had ſent Poſt with all poſſible diligence, to the end he might in her behalf, and in the name of the Empereſs Regnant, ſuperintend the ſaid Treaty, was arrived, and at that time preſent in the Court.

Whereupon the Duke, having communicated the aforeſaid Propoſitions with him, he replied, That his Highneſs's Aunt and her Siſter, would have no ſmall reaſon to complain, if, after his Catholick Majeſty had paſs't his Royal word, that all things ſhould always be maintained in the free diſpoſition of his Highneſs, and they received that Promiſe as a great Obligation, he ſhould have recourſe to other perſons for the ſubſiſtence of his Troops, and demonſtrate ſo little faith and confidence in his Majeſty, whoſe intereſt it was to conſerve his Family, and

and his Estate: To this *Coexens* added, That it would be taken ill from his Highness, if while he received Investiture for *Montferrat* from his Imperial Majesty, he should receive into the places depending upon it, either Garrison or money from any other Prince, without the Privity and Consent of the said Emperour, and the rather, because the aforesaid Empresses, his Aunt and her Sister were his Sureties in that Affair.

At length all the Dukes Answers were reduc'd to one Point, which was this, That if the Estates which were taken from him, and possest by the House of *Savoy* were restored, and all the rents which belong'd to them, he should be able without assistance from any person to secure and preserve those places himself. But Monsieur *du Plessis*, who foresaw that would be the most ready and the most pro-

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per Answer could be given, was not however satisfy'd with his Answer, though, as the Duke told him, he doubted not but upon a prudent and serious reflexion he would approve it, and according to his accustomed courtesie represent it to the King, adding a thousand Professions of the Obsequiousness and Devotion he intended always to preserve for his Majestie.

Du Plessis was not at all satisfied with his Answers, and therefore finding his Propositions desperate, having received many honours, and demonstration of esteem as to his person, but refus'd the Presents which the Duke out of his Generosity design'd for him, departing from *Casal*, he return'd to *Turin*, from whence he gave the King an account of his Negotiation; From *Turin* he went to *Genoa*, where he transact-

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that ſtate to their mutual ſatisfaction; from thence he went to *Parma*, and *Modena*, and having managed his Affairs there with the ſame good ſucceſs, he arrived at *Venice* the 24. of *July*.

The ſubſtance of his Negotiation was, to let the Princes of *Italy* know of what importance it was to them to have *Pignerol* conſerved in the hands of the *French*; That the Treaty of *Chiraſco* ſhould be obſerv'd, and that ſatisfaction ſhould be given to His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by the Duke of *Mantua*, in reference to the Affair of *Caſal*, to prevent thoſe diſorders which would be pernicious to the quiet and liberty of *Italy*, if his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhould be conſtrain'd to tranſport his Arms into the very heart of *Lombardy*, as without their compliance he would be neceſſitated to do.

The Mareſchal *Turenne* was con-

confirm'd in the Command of his Army againſt the *Spaniards* in *Flanders*; for his Lieutenant-Generals he had deputed the Marqueſs *de Uxelles*, the Count *de Beaujeu*, the Sieurs *de Caſtelneau*, and *de Sant Maur*, all brave perſons, of great experience and renown. There were deſigned likewiſe 7500 Horſe and Foot for *Roſſiglion* and *Catalonia*, under the Command of Mareſchal *Hoquincourt*; and at laſt, after ſeveral Negotiations, by the interceſſion of the Biſhop of *Xaintes*, he prevail'd upon the Count *de Ognon*, to reſign the Governments of the Countrey of *Aunis*, the Iſles of *Oleron* and *Rhe*, and the ſtrong Town of *Brouages*, which he held as the Queens Lieutenant-General, upon the paying him 3000 Francs, and delivering a Patent to be Duke, Pair and Mareſchal of *France*.

The Reaſons upon which this perſon

person was brought to this resignation was this, That not being able to stand upon his own legs, he must have been constrained to have thrown himself under the Protection of *Spain*, or of *England*, or return to his obedience to his Majesty; so that foreseeing discreetly, he should at last become a prey to those who had undertaken his defence, and considering that it is the property of a wise man to prevent other people, and not attend till they be circumvented themselves, and to return with security to his own Countrey, and obedience to his natural Sovereign, rather then plunge his Name and Family in perpetual Infamy, he resolv'd to surrender all into His Majesties hands.

The Lieutenancy of all these Governments was confirm'd upon Monsieur *d' Estrades*, a Person of tried integrity and experience.

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The Lieutenancy of *Brouage* was given to Monſieur *Champfleury*; that of *Oleron* to Monſieur *de St. Leonard*; the Port of *Preda* in the Iſle of *Rhe* to the Sieur *de Louches*, and the Towers of *Rochel* to Sieur *de Aunais*, all four the Cardinals Confidents, with whoſe contrivances Fortune very courteouſly correſponding, by his ſucceſs, and his wiſdom together, he managed things ſo well, the effects ſtill rendred his Actions moſt commendable and glorious.

Mazarine was in the mean time contriving all ways moſt probable to reduce the minds of the diſcontented, by gentle rather then by violent means; he heaped up great Treaſures of money for the payment of the Souldiers, and for the carrying on of the War. The Recruits of the old Troops, and the Levies of new, were not ſmall, nor difficult, in reſpect that the repu-

reputation of the Cardinal among the Souldiers prevail'd over any interest whatever, they applying themselves with effectual diligence to such ways as might render them grateful, and enable them to merit his favour, which was so exceedingly desired by them all: and this was the cause, that by their fidelity and assistance he undertook such Enterprizes, and succeeded contrary to the opinions of those who were emulous of his honour.

The principal design of the Cardinal, was to calm all intestine Agitations, and reunite the distracted minds of the *French*; and considering, that restoring *France* to its former Amity and Obsequiousness to its King, there would be no further apprehension of any Foreign Power, he addrest himself therefore with the utmost of his industry and his Arms, to reduce *Guienne* to its duty, not omitting

ting what correſpondences he could make with the inhabitants of the Town of *Bourdeaux*, with ſeveral of which he treated to that purpoſe: In the mean time, he gave peremptory Orders, that the River called the *Garonne*, which paſſes by that City, ſhould be ſtopt up, to the end, that perceiving all ſuccour excluded, all Commerce intercepted, and the Kings Army encompaſſing the Town, they might be terrifi'd into a ſurrender, without the hazard of fighting.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* with his Fleet, poſſeſt himſelf of the Paſſes upon the River, and by building of Forts in places of moſt importance, and with his Forces by land, had already beaten off the Princes Troops from ſeveral Poſts; upon which it was reſolv'd in His Majeſties Councel, to tranſmit a new *Amneſty* to the Citizens of that Town, to let them underſtand,

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that notwithstanding the advantages the King had, which rendred affairs almost secure and infallible, yet such was his gracious clemency, that he stood always with his Arms open to receive them again into his favour, who had so ungratefully offended him.

This Amnesty was published and registred in the Parliament, transferr'd to *Agen*, upon which divers Assemblies were held in *Bourdeaux*, in which the most moderate declar'd themselves very sensibly for their Countrey, making it plain and palpable, in what damages and dangers those subjects would finde themselves involved, who establish't the Fabrick of their contumacy and disobedience, upon the foundation of foreign assistance; but the incentives of ambition, and the temerity of the multitude were too potent to be capable of Reason, so that they

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immerged themſelves over head and ears in their former preſumption, and more particularly thoſe of the *Olmiera*, who perverting the Counſels of the good Citizens, and calling them unfaithful, who with more fidelity and reaſon proſecuted the advantage of the Publick, they rejected all their Counſels and Advice, threatning thoſe who ſpake any thing to the contrary, inſulting the more, by how much they would have them perſwaded that the ſaid Propoſitions were rather an effect of the weakneſs of the Kings Power, then of the ſincerity of his heart.

They believ'd their beſt ſupport was that which was promiſ'd them by the *Spaniard*, who with their money and their inſinuations, gain'd daily upon the Principals of that Counſel and Faction. They preſumed likewiſe, that the *Engliſh* would not neglect ſo favourable

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an occasion of improving their interests in the divisions of *France*, and assisting that City, which was upon the point of establishing it self into a Commonwealth, like another *Rochel*. They hoped the Prince of *Condy*, with his *Flanders* Army would be able to force his way to the very gates of *Paris*, and give them so strong a diversion in those parts, that the Kings forces would not be strong enough to do any thing there, where the Princess, the Prince of *Conty*, and the Dutchess of *Longueville* with their presence, gave so great lustre to the darkness which overspread the Town.

These Considerations were very plausible; and their fair Shew had a great power to effacinate the eyes, even of Prudence it self, so that the spirits of the people were become so obstinately perverse, that the reestablishment.

ment of the Kings Authority in thoſe parts, was eſteemed a very difficult if not an impoſſible thing, ſo ſtrangely were they poſſeſt of the irreſiſtable aſſiſtance of the *Spaniard*, who with a vaſt Profuſion of money, omitted no proviſion that might quicken that party, which was ſo likely to contribute to his Grandeur. But, as private intereſt for the moſt part prevails over the publick, and hopes that are only grounded upon appearance, produce the leaſt fruit, ſo the *Bourdelots* in time found it true to their Coſts. For though they diſpatcht their Deputies to *London*, to that Parliament and *Cromwell*, to repreſent of what importance it was to *England* to aſſiſt them at that time, and to foment the diviſions in *France*; and though the *Engliſh* underſtood their intereſt well enough, and were likewiſe inclined to their aſſiſtance, yet thoſe in-

inclinations were overweighed by other reflexions, relating more to their future then to their present advantage.

The *English* at that time were at Wars with the *Hollander*, and their new Government stood upon too tottering a foundation, to embark in such mighty designes. The consideration, that the ruine of *France* would be the aggrandishment of *Spain*, (which was always a more implacable enemy to their Religion) made them recollect that a rupture with *France* at that time would not suit with their present affairs, in respect that the *French* accommodating (as probably in that case they would do) with the Crown of *Spain*, they would be able by a Conjunction afterwards with *Holland*, and by the intelligence they had with the *English*, who for the most part submitted to that new Government, for

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want of power to diſpute it any longer) they might bring King *Charles* once more into that Kingdom, and pull that ſlautry and confuſion upon their own backs, which they deſign'd upon their Neighbours: whereupon their reſolution being to foment the differences betwixt the two Crowns equally, and with ſuch Artifice, that ſhould harraſe and weaken one another, and not engage themſelves wholly with one, which would be the way to drive them to a Peace, the people of *Bourdeaux* had but ſmall hopes or expectation of aſſiſtance from *England*.

Beſides theſe, there was another reaſon more ſecret and intrinſick then the reſt; and that was a private deſign which *Cromwell* had to reform that Government, which he knew well enough, (not ſuiting with his

ſigns) to be of no long duration; ſo that it was not convenient for him to engage in any foreign troubles, whilſt the diſcontents and emulations at home gave him ſuch employment both for his Counſels and Armes. Yet though Preſident *Bourdeaux* the *French* Embaſſador at *London* aſſur'd his Maſter, that the *Engliſh* would conſerve the Peace, and continue their intelligence with that Crown; nevertheleſs, the people of *Bourdeaux* did not abſolutely deſpair, but that at length ſome reſolution would be taken for their relief, flattering themſelves, that when the peace with the *Hollander* (at that time in Agitation) ſhould be concluded, and thoſe differences compos'd, they would apply themſelves to their intereſts and ſupport.

In the mean time the *Spaniard* uſed all poſſible Art to propagate their

their troubles, and make his advantage thereby. But his *Indian* Fleet being insufficient, and his Treasure at home too small to satisfie all sollicitations, and maintain War in so many places; besides, the Kingdoms and States under the dominion of that Monarchy, being almost depopulate with long Wars, and by consequence unable to afford them sufficient supplies of men, they were forc't to address themselves to the *English* for a certain number out of *Ireland*, which were immediately raisd and transported, to evacuate that Countrey of such persons as were *Catholicks*, and ill-affected to the new Commonwealth. *In Germany* and other parts they could make no levies at all; insomuch that being uncapable of making any benefit of so benigne a Conjuncture, it made the weakness of the *Spaniard* more then

ordinarily conſpicuous.

To the reinforcement of the Princes party 2000 *Iriſh* were ſent at ſeveral times into *Guienne*. The Marqueſs of *Santa Croce* had Orders to refit the Navy in the Bay of *Biſcay*, the Baron *Batteville* to beat up his drums for men, and to provide Ammunition and all Accommodation for their ſpeedy return into the *Garonne*; beſides which, large Promiſes, and a conſiderable ſum of ready money was ſent to *Bourdeaux*, and into *Flanders* to haſten new Levies, and reinforce thoſe Armies, that by the aſſiſtance of the Prince of *Condy* and his party, they might be able to make a vigorous Inroad upon the *French* on that ſide, whilſt the forces of *Bourdeaux* gave them ſtrong and conſiderable diverſion on the other.

The money which was remitted was very welcom to thoſe that had

had the good fortune to receive it; who, for the moſt part, miſ-appli'd it, and converted to their own, what was intended for the publick uſe; by which means the deſignes and deliberations of the Catholick Court, were not only retarded, but oftimes precipitated; for being ſo remote from thoſe Provinces in which the War was carried on, it could not contribute nor proportion its Recruits, according to the ſuddenneſs and variety of the Accidents which hapned; an inconvenience of great importance to that Crown, by which the wiſeſt and moſt prudent of their reſolutions have been many times enervated and loſt.

To theſe Reaſons another may be added, and that is that the Royal Council of *Spain* was from time to time deluded by the ſucceſſive relations they receiv'd from

the *French* in their ſervice, who (magnifying the power and intereſt of their party, and villifying that of the Kings) fill'd the heads even of the graveſt of them, with vain and impertinent hopes, and they taking their meaſures accordingly, found themſelves at laſt not only miſtaken, but involv'd in greater difficulties then before.

On the other ſide, the *French* being an united and entire body, able to derive Orders immediatly to its ſeveral members; and being animated and directed in their affairs by Cardinal *Mazarin*, a Perſon of miraculous knowledge in the nature and intereſt of all Nations; no wonder, if he knew how to make his advantages, and apply remedies to the maladies of that Country, which without his Judgment and dilligence, would by degrees have grown incurable.

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In the mean time then, whilſt in the Court of *Spain* they were contriving expedients to foment the troubles in *France*; and in *France* the Cardinal was as buſie to reinvigorate the declining Grandeur of that Kingdom: the Generals of the Armies on both ſides, omitted no opportunities that might advance the intereſt of their ſeveral Princes. The Count *Marcin*, General for the Prince of *Conde* in *Guienne*, deſirous to enlarge his Quarters, by the taking in of ſuch places as were moſt eaſie to be attaqu'd, he commanded out Colonel *Baltaſſar* with 800 *Iriſh*, to fall upon *Grenada* on the *Garonne* in the County of *Grave*, as a place which would facilitate his paſſage into the County's of *Armaniack* and *d' Auches*: The Sieur *Baz* endeavor'd to poſſeſs himſelf of a Paſs upon the River call'd *La douxand*, hoping to force the Chevalier

de Aubeterre to abandon those places, that he might enter with great profit and advantage to himself and his Party: But Monsieur *de Aubeterre*, having intelligence of his design, with a Party of 300 Horse, and some commanded Musquetiers, fell so furiously upon his Forlorn (which consisted of some select Horse and Foot drawn out of their Gross) that without so much as drawing a sword, they betook themselves to their heels, part of them being drown'd in the River, and part taken Prisoners by the enemy.

The inhabitants of *Sarlat*, being much infested by the Garrisons belonging to the Princes, took heart at this good success, and signifi'd to the Marquess of *Sovebeuf*, that if he pleas'd to advance at a certain time with his Troops, they would receive him into the Town by a private Water-course which ran

ran under the Town-wall: but that deſign miſcarrying, the Towns-men attempted to corrupt ſome of the Officers of the Garriſon, whom they perceiv'd diſcontented with their General; and having concluded an intelligence with them: they gave notice thereof to the Duke of *Candale*, who ſending them a party of four hundred men under the Command of the Count *Marin*: On the 23. of *May*, an houre before-day, they were receiv'd by the Sieur *Boreel*, Advocate and Counſellor for the City, where having joyn'd with what forces could be made in the Town, they march'd immediately to the Biſhops Palace, where *Chavagnac* was quartered at that time. *Chavagnac* being awak'd with the noiſe, leap'd out of his bed, and endeavor'd to eſcape in his ſhirt; but he was purſued by the Citizens and taken

Priſoner. The main Guard in the Market-place made ſome little defence, till the Sieur *Boiſmale*, their Lieutenant Colonel, three Captains, and other inferiour Officers were ſlain. *Chambelloy* their Camp-Maſter, *della Roche* their Field-Marſhal, and the reſt of the Officers who had barricadoed themſelves up in the houſes, ſurrendred, and voluntarily took up Arms for the King.

This fortunate Acquiſition was ſeconded by the taking in of ſeveral other places and walled Towns, in which the Princes forces were quartered: ſo that the Kings Army advancing towards *Bordeaux* on all ſides, and the City every day ſtreightned more then other, the ſober and more provident part of them, were in no little diſtraction to conſider the conſequences which were too likely to follow, they foreſaw, that without a ſuddeu and

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a vigorous ſupply (the Kings Army encreaſing daily as it did) all would in a ſhort time be reduc'd to the utmoſt extremity.

The City of *Bordeaux* was at this time capable of relief but two ways, either from *England* or *Spain*. To which end the Sieur *de Couppes*, and Count *Marſin*'s Secretary were diſpatch'd to Saint *Sebaſtian*, and from thence to the Court of *Spain* to ſollicit the performance of their Promiſes made for the ſupport of thoſe Parts, which being the moſt expos'd of all the Provinces and Cities in *France*, brought *Bordeaux* into a *dilemma* of becoming a prey to thoſe that fought againſt it, or thoſe which defended it.

In the mean time, the Sieur *de Saint Agolin* had not been wanting in his ſolicitations in *Spain*, to preſs the diſpatch of their Fleet, and the ſupplies of money which had been

bin promiſ'd, and at laſt practiſ'd in the name of his Maſter the Prince of *Condy*, that unleſs a conſiderable ſum was ſent before the laſt of that month (which was *February*) he ſhould be conſtrain'd to depart. They had already diſburs'd 100000 Crowns, which they had ſent to *Bordeaux*; but upon the Arrival of *de Chouppes*, who was immediately followed by a Deputy from the Counſel of *Olmiera*: the Court of *Spain* being fully inform'd of the danger all *Guienne* was in, by the vigilancy of Cardinal *Mazarin*, they immediately diſpatch'd 30000 Piſtols to *Biſcay*, with peremptory Orders to put forth ſix of their moſt conſiderable Ships, and four Fireſhips, with all poſſible diligence, that they might force their way into the *Garonne*, and oppoſe themſelv s againſt the *French*.

The ſaid Perſons were likewiſe im-

immediatly returned with 150000 Crowns more for the Prince of *Conde*; and becauſe it was conceived, that the Sieur *Lenet* had not obſerv'd the reſpect which was due to the Prince of *Conty*, by reaſon of his particular intimacy and correſpondence which he held with *Conte Marſin*, who had no great veneration for the ſaid Prince; there were Inſtructions given by the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, which way they ſhould conduct themſelves for the future, in the maintenance and ſupport of the *Condean* Party. But the Count *d' Ognon*'s Accommodation with the King of *France*, did not a little ſtartle *Don Lewis de Haro*, and the reſt of the Grandees of the Council; the foundation they had laid upon the fidelity of this Cavalier, (who had franckly undertaken the defence of *Guienne*) being taken away, and no grounds left for any future

future resolution, by reason of the inconstancy of the *French*, who would promise the highest fidelity one day, and the next day leave them in the lurch. So that the Kings party increasing hourly in those parts, and the Princes growing every day weaker, their apprehensions could not but be very great; nevertheless, in this very Exigence, the Court of *Spain* fail'd not to send their Orders, to suggest their Counsels, to transmit Men and Money, as far as the utmost of their power and ability would extend.

Not long after, the *Baron Batteville* represented to the Court the difficulty of getting in to the *Garonne*, unless he were reinforc'd with a much stronger Squadron of Ships. Twenty thousand Crowns were immediatly dispatch'd to him with new Orders to ship himself upon the aforesaid six Men

Men of war and to put 500 *Iriſh* into *Bordeaux*: But affairs changing daily their face, it was neceſſary to change Counſels as often, and *Batteuille* being unable to execute them without further ſupplies, their Commands were received oftner then put in execution.

After this, the Marqueſs of *Lufignan* was diſpatch'd in great haſte from *Bordeaux* to *Madrid*, where he Arrived in *May*. The pretence of this Embaſſy was to complement his Catholick Majeſtie, upon the recovery of the Queen, who had had the ſmall Pox, with great danger of her life, beſides the King himſelf had been ill five or ſix days of a Feaver: But the intrinſick reaſon was the ſoliciting for freſh forces in reſpect the *French* had made themſelves Maſters of the *Garonne*, and fortified it ſo, that it would be no eaſy matter to remove them

them; and by conſequence the Kings Army increaſing without interruption, as it did, it muſt needs follow that *Bourdeaux* muſt be loſt.

Luſignan had many fair Promiſes, 200000 Crowns were deliver'd to him, and the Diſpatches for the Ships from *Port de Paſſage* conſigned to him: Not long after, that deſign being look'd upon as impoſſible, *Battiville* had new Inſtructions, if it were poſſible, to get into *Bourdeaux* by the Lake of *Arcazon*, with all imaginable diligence, to keep that people in their fidelity, and ſupport as much as in him lay, the drooping ſpirits of the Prince of *Conty*, and the reſt of the Officers in his Party. He had Orders moreover to propoſe three things to them, *viz.* Whether they would have the *Spaniſh* Fleet force its way up the River

Garonne,

Garonne, and fight them; Whether they would have them clap before the Mouth of the River, and lie there; Or whether they thought it not more convenient for them to cruſe along the Coaſts of *Britain* and *Normandy*; and by alarming them in thoſe parts, give them a diverſion in *Guienne*.

Nine hundred more *Iriſh* were diſpatch'd into *Guienne*, and Letters ſent Poſt to the Arch-Duke, and the Miniſters in *Flanders*, that they ſhould take the Field with all Expedition, that they ſhould ſupply the Prince of *Condy* with 200000 Crowns more for the reinforcement of his Troops, to put him into a Condition to march immediatly for *France*.

The *Spaniard* conſidering, that *Mazarine* being in all likelihood thereby conſtrained, to draw down what force he could make againſt that Invaſion, would not be able

to

to purſue his Enterprizes againſt *Guienne*, but by conſequence give them opportunity to make Proviſions for the defence of that Province. But neither in this could the *Spaniard* compaſs his deſign; for the Ship which carried the 300000 Crowns into *Flanders*, to haſten that Affair, falling unluckily into the hands of the *Engliſh*, they made no ſcruple to to ſeize upon it, (though the King of *Spain* was at that time in Amity with that Nation) and to ſtop the Ship likewiſe for ſome time, it being a *Dutch* bottom.

Nor was this Miſcarriage to be imputed to the negligence of the Miniſters, but to the uncertainty of humane accidents, which many times run counter, though managed and contrived by the beſt Counſels in the World.

Beſides theſe ſums, 30000 Piſtols more were ſent to the Fleet, with

with expreſs Orders to *Batteville*, to try all ways of introducing himſelf into the *Garonne*, and open a Paſſage into the Town; to which end, and no other, that ſum was intended.

At the ſame time, the Count *de Fieſco* and ſeveral other perſons went alſo into *Spain*, to repreſent the neceſſities of thoſe parts, and to ſollicit for relief. But ſome are of opinion, the chief end of theſe journeys, was to receive Preſents and Gratuities, which the King of *Spain* diſtributed very liberally to all *French*-men that came to his Court; ſo that many pretended to joyn with him, more to be nibling at his money, then out of any true ſervice they intended him; and it is believ'd, that if the money he in this manner diſtributed among the *French*-men, were fairly computed, it would appear ſufficient to have conquered a whole King-

Kingdom; and yet either by their treachery or inexperience, all these vast sums were utterly lost, and these great preparations become entirely ineffectual.

In the mean time the Duke of *Vandosme*, was employ'd in hastening the building of *Cæsars* Fort upon the *Garonne*, as likewise another in the Countrey betwixt the two Seas, beginning above *Vallier*, before the house of *Alinet*, who considering of what importance it would be, to interrupt the Communication betwixt the several Posts belonging to the Prince, and the Town of *Bordeaux*, if he could possess himself of *Lermont*, which was situate exactly upon the mouth of the River, and Garrison'd by 500 *Irish*, under the Command of Colonel *Dillon*; On the 26. of *May* he caused the *Tertia's* of Monsieur *Milleray* and *Normandy*, to be drawn out and ship'd

ſhip'd in ſuch Galleys and Brigantines as he had ready, under the Command of the Chevalier *d' Albret* his Camp-Maſter, who with others being embark'd, they ſally'd forth by the favour of the Tyde, againſt the Galliots which lay under that place.

Being arriv'd, there disbarqu't the Count of *Comminges*, the Lieutenant General, the two Brothers, the Count and Baron of *Monteſſon*, the Baron of *Croix* Camp-Maſter, and Sir *George Carteret*, who (as they ſay) perſwaded the Governour of the place, to take up Arms with his whole Party for the King of *France*. They agreed upon the paiment of 7500 Franks to deliver up the Town, and it was done accordingly, for the *Iriſh* Soldiers being much diſcontented, and looking upon themſelves as ſold to the *Spaniards* like ſo many ſlaves, did not hold themſelvs oblig'd to them by any faith or duty in the world.

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The reſt indeed had followed their Example, out of a ſcruple they had taken up, that they could not in conſcience ſerve the *Spaniard*, becauſe of the League and Amity at that time betwixt them and the *Engliſh*, to whom they were profeſt enemies. But *Marſin* foreſeeing the danger, had provided very politickly againſt it, by confirming the Officers of their *Tertia*'s to put Hoſtages into his hands.

The loſs of *Lermont* was a cooling Card to the *Bordelots*, it being of ſuch importance, that by the taking of it, the Kings Army intercepted the benefit of the River, in the dominion of which their loſs or ſecurity conſiſted.

Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, the King deſiſted not from his Overtures of Peace, with the milder ſort of his Rebels, and that in ſuch manner as gave them more

more assurance of his Pardon, then suspicion of his revenge; so that in the Month of *May* he publish'd another General *Amnesty*, in such terms as demonstrated his inclination to be less vindicative then merciful. Upon this Proclamation the *Bourdelots* call'd a General Assembly in the Town-Hall, where it was consulted, Whether it was better to accept of this Act of Oblivion, and put an end to their miseries, or persist in their Contumacy. The sober part was of opinion, it was more expedient for subjects to live in obedience to their natural Prince, then in the shadow of liberty under a stranger. The fear of the *Olmiera* made every body startle, yet in private, things were largely debated by some of the *Olmiesti*; but the obstinacy of the Populacy, could not be over-ruled by any politick considerations. As if they had been

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all bewitch'd by the *Spaniards*, they were poſſeſt with an opinion that they ſhould be ſet at liberty immediately; they perſwaded themſelves they ſhould have whatever they deſir'd: they believ'd nothing but what agreed with their own imaginations; and concluding they had that ſure in their own hands, which was but the falſe reflexion of the Artifice of the Princes; they reſolv'd, That no Amneſty ſhould be propos'd or accepted, but ſuch in which the conſent and ſatisfaction of the Prince of *Condy* ſhould concur, for whoſe ſake they had taken Arms, and brought the War home to their own doors; and if any ſhould be ſo audacious to deliver his opinion to the contrary, as a Traitor to his Countrey, he was to be thrown headlong into the River. They argued, that the Offers made them by the Court,

was

was but the effect of their weakneſs, and the product of neceſſity, rather then any Compaſſion to them; and in that mind they ſuppoſ'd themſelves able to juſtify their diſobedience to the King; eſpecially if by their ſollicitations in *England*, they could prevail with *Cromwell* to undertake their defence, they doubted not in that caſe, but under his protection they ſhould be able to vindicate their liberty, and ſhake off their Dependance upon their natural Prince. But theſe being the dictates of fury and paſſion, rather then rational deductions, it was not long before they found themſelves deceived by the vanity of their imaginations.

The Court of *France* perceiving therefore all the ways they had taken, to ſweeten the obſtinacy and fierceneſs of the people, to be abſolutely ineffectual,

they gave themſelves over to a reſolution of acting with all ſeverity and vigor againſt that Rebellious City.

Orders were ſent to that end, that by ſtreightning it on all ſides, it ſhould be neceſſitated to return to its duty, ſeeing no other way was like to ſucceed. Above all, they were to ſecure the River, againſt whatever attempt ſhould be made by the *Spaniard*, for if they could cut off the benefit of that from them, the City would be deſperate in a ſhort time; eſpecially if they could keep things in that poſture till the Vintage was over, for that being in the power of the Kings Army, and to be deſtroyd or intercepted by them as they pleas'd, there could be no greater loſs nor puniſhment befal them, the Eſtates of the chiefeſt Cittizens in the Town conſiſting prin-

principally in the plenty and excellence of their Wines, which they selling yearly to the *English*, *Hollander*, and other Northern Nations, afforded them very considerable profit.

But because it was necessary likewise, to provide for the Frontiers towards *Flanders*, where the Prince of *Condy* (joyn'd with the *Spaniards*) made Extraordinary preparations, boasting of what he would do that Campagne, by means of the places he held in the Province of *Champania*, and the intelligence he had settled with his friends in *Paris*, towards which City he gave out he would march directly. The *Cardinal* with no less diligence provided to prevent him; making all provisions to oppose him; he consider'd that all consisted in the unity of the forces of that Kingdom; That his greatest

difficulty would be to preserve himself against his enemies at home; That if he could not reduce the Prince of *Condy* to his Allegiance, (whose mind was elated with high hopes and advantages, he expected from *Spaine*) it would be his best way by all possible means to lessen his party and reputation in *France*, so as he might be left as it were a bare Commander of *Spaniards*, who being to recompence him for the losses he received in *France*, and to maintain him in the Quality of first Prince of the blood, would be weary of him by degrees, and he become a greater burden to that Crown, then a Compleat and intire Army.

Two things therefore were more especially under the Cardinals consideration; one, to reduce what places he had in his possession in *France*; the other, was to debauch his

his friends away from him: in pursuance of this design, a General Pardon was publish't to all such as should before a prefix'd time return to their obedience. The Count *de Tavanes*, who had been very zealously engaged with the said Prince, upon some particular dissatisfaction return'd to his house, upon whose example several others of the Princes Adherents fell off likewise.

In the mean time the Prince of *Condy* seem'd to be unconcern'd at what past, though, to speak truth, he wanted wherewithal to recompence, or repair the losses his friends receiv'd in their own Countrey, the supplies he had from *Spain* being too small for his own private expences, much less to remunerate those who had served him. He would have complied notwithstanding, if the King's Council could have been brought

to condescend to his termes, which in that case it is possible he would have moderated; but, as when he had a numerous train of discontented persons attending him; it was then of importance to reconcile him; so now when he was as it were alone, and abandoned by all of them, it was not thought necessary to continue their applications; forasmuch as in that condition he would be rather a trouble and expence to the *Spaniards*, then of any use and advantage: so that according to the Cardinals Judgment, there was less danger in remaining abroad then in his return; for being a Prince ambitious of honour and reputation, he supposed he could hardly comport with the *Spaniards*, who were no less ambitious then himself; and that the frankness and liberty of the *French*, would not accommodate with

with their gravity and reſervedneſs. The Prince was of an humour ſo haughty and diſdainful, it could not but become odious to the Grandees of *Spain*, who ſtood much upon the Ceremony and Punctilio; beſides the natural antipathy betwixt the Nations; and his ignorance in their Language muſt of neceſſity produce ſome inconveniences, ſeeing he could not ſpeak ſo as to make himſelf underſtood or obey'd by the ſeveral Nations in the *Spaniſh* Army. And if it ſhould ſo happen, that by his extraordinary valour he ſhould atchieve any thing extraordinary, it would but make them jealous and emulous of his glory, and let his Actions be what they would, he ſhould be always look'd upon in *Spain*, not only as a Foreigner, but as a Conſpicuous Prince of an Enemies Countrey, who might every moment

find out ſome way or other to regain him if they pleas'd.

But if his fortune ſhould be adverſe, his loſs would be accompanied with diſdain and regret, for having conſumed as much gold for the ſupport of one perſon, as would have ſufficed to have maintained a whole Army. So that whenever the Prince came to any difference or rupture with the *Spaniard*, it muſt needs redound to the advantage of *France*, becauſe in that caſe it would fall out, either the *Spaniards* would deſtroy him, or he ruine the *Spaniard*; ſo that the leaving the Prince ſtill in their hands would be ſo great a burden to them, that in ſtead of giving them the aſſiſtance they expected, he would be an impediment and obſtruction to all their deliberations.

Again, if the Prince ſhould be reſtor'd, and the affairs of *France* ſuc-

ſucceed to advantage, the honour would be attributed wholly to his conduct; and adding new luſtre to his former reputation, he would be able to eclipſe the glory of other people; ſo that reaſſuming his old ſentiments of giving, not receiving Lawes, the good Government would becom confuſed and diſtracted, which under a Monarchy ought to acknowledge but one Maſter: beſides which, they ſhould want occaſion to evince, that in *France* there were other Captains as conſiderable as he, contrary to what the Royal Council of *Spain* had given out. The King of *France*, out of his inexpreſſible clemency would have condeſcended to have received the Prince again into his favour, if without concerning himſelf in the affairs of that Kingdom, he could have reſolved to have retired out of *France* into ſom unſuſpected State,

and quietly enjoy the profits of his Revenue, till the War were ended. But being in the flower of his Age, and accuſtomed to command, he was too paſſionately addicted to honor (which is acquir'd by labour and pains) to make himſelf a ſlave to his own quiet and repoſe.

Upon theſe Maxims the *French* intereſt being managed, and the Cardinal proceeding with all courteſie and demonſtration of kindneſs, his Miniſtery being full of ſweetneſs and Moderation, (pretending to revenge himſelf no further of his enemies, then by making himſelf known to be a good man and a vertuous, the acrimony and diſguſt at his Adminiſtration (which had been infus'd into the fancies of the people, by a few ſeditious perſons,) began to clear up and diſpel. The firſt effects of this alteration was ſeen in

Paris,

Paris, where his Reputation having been more wounded then in any other part of the Kingdom; the Citizens touch't with Remorse for what they had done, thought themselves obliged to make some publick manifestation of their Repentance, which they perform'd by inviting him on the 29. of *March* 1653. to a most sumptuous Dinner in the Town-Hall, an honour seldom shewn in *France*, but to some great Prince.

The Cardinal went thither, accompanied by several Grandees of the Court, and the Principals of the Counsel of the Communalty of *Paris*) where he receiv'd a Dinner so pompously prepar'd, and serv'd up with so great demonstration of affection from the people, (with whom the great *Piazza* called the *Greve*, was full) that I my self being there in curiosity among the rest, heard his name very

very frequent among their Acclamations, heard them applaud his management, and curſe thoſe who had miſrepreſented him, with an aſtoniſhment equal to the facility wherwith thoſe animals paſs from one extream of contempt, to the other of honor and eſteem.

The Cardinal appear'd to them ſeveral times at the window, and cauſed ſeveral ſorts of money to be thrown out among them, who return'd their thanks in extraordinary Applauſes: The Citizens drank his health very often, and did him all the Honors could be expreſt to a chief Miniſter. Whilſt he was at Dinner, the Rooms, and Hall were as full of the Citizens Wives as they could hold, who were come thither as fine as they could make themſelves, to behold a man, who (as they call'd him) was the Miracle of Nature. The Cardinal treated them with all

all imaginable Civility, distributing Sweet-meats and other Junkets amongst them in abundance: When he went down the stairs he stop'd very often, discoursing sometimes with one, and sometimes with another; and though he was then in the sight of the whole *Piazza*, there was not one of the unruly and insolent multitude which gave him the least ill word, but all saluted him with benedictions and well-wishes for his health; with the same noise and acclamation they follow'd him to his Coach, only one of them was observd to cry, *Per mia fe voi non sete* Mazarino *ma un honorato huomo*, In my conscience you are not *Mazarine*, but an honest Gentleman. Every one strove to see him, and to be seen by him; Their Augury was good, and the event was suitable, their happy Annunciations corresponding in their effects, for the Prince of *Condy*'s Troops under the Command of the Count *de Coligny*,

ligny, being drawn out to fall upon *Couvin*, a little Town upon the River *Noiran*, they were catch'd in an Ambuſcade by the Count *de Beaujeu*, cut to pieces; and *Coligny* and others of the principal Officers taken Priſoners, which the Court looking upon as a good *Omen*, concluded the Duke of *Eſpernon* Governour-General of *Burgundy* ſhould commence the Enterpriſe againſt *Bellegard*.

After the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Dijon*, *Burgundy* was in no ſmall diſtraction, by the continual excurſions of that Garriſon that continually infeſted the Countrey: to reſtrain their Extravigancies, the aforeſaid Duke clapt a Garriſon into the Caſtle of *Pagny*, which was not far off, but wanting ſtrength ſufficient to reduce it, he hearkned to certain Propoſitions made him by the Creatures of the Prince of *Condy*, who

who had ſome thoughts of putting it into his hands, as being very hard to be kept in reſpect of its ſcituation, which was in the midſt of the Kings Provinces. But that treaty being interrupted by the high demands of the Governour thereof theMarqueſs *de Batteville*, the Duke of *Eſpernon* made Preparations to beſiege it; and being adviſ'd, that thoſe of the *Franche* County, (though at that time in Neutrality) might break with them, and relieve it, he diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to the Marqueſs *de Saint Martino*, and the Sieur *de Cea*, the principal Directors of his Catholick Majeſties Affairs in that Province, and was aſſured from them, they had no intention nor thought of breaking their Neutrality: Being encourag'd likewiſe by the *Burgundians*, who to draw the thorn out of their own foot, had undertaken to provide

vide them money, and all neceſſary Proviſions for that Enterprize: the Duke paſt the *Soan* at Saint *Fo. de Loſne*: the Marqueſs of *Uxelles* marched from *Challons* to *Verdun* with what ſouldiers he could draw out of the adjacent Garriſons, which being rendezvouz'd, amounted in all to about 4000 men, under the Command of the ſaid *Uxelles* and *Roncelleres*, both of them Lieutenant-Generals. On the 19. of *May*, the Duke of *Eſpernon* poſſeſt himſelf of the Poſts of *Chamblanc* and *Pavy*, whilſt the other took their ſtations at *Caſelles* and Saint *George*, and beginning their intrenchments, they approach'd with their Artillery, battering it in two ſeveral places: and a while after, on the other ſide of the River, where the Sieur *de St. Quintin* placed himſelf with 400 Muſquetiers. The Beſieged defended themſelves cou-

couragiouſly, and by frequent Sallies endeavor'd to interrupt the advancement of the Royaliſts towards the Foſs: But *Roncelleres* having got as far as the Counterſcarp, diverted the water, and fill'd up the Ditch with Bavins and Timber, he began a Mine under the Bulwark towards the River: *Batteville* deſpairing of relief; and in no condition to defend himſelf long, ſignified to the Duke, that amongſt Chriſtians it was never the Cuſtom to proceed to an aſſault before Summons was given; and therefore he deſir'd to know, upon what grounds he was ſo ſeverely dealt with. The Duke of *Eſpernon* replied, that that indeed was the Practice againſt lawful enemies, but not againſt Rebels; and that he was reſolv'd not to defer the aſſault, ſeeing his Troops were then ready to fall on; but being perſwaded from that

aſperity

asperity by the Officers of his Army, as a thing which many times precipitate men into despair, he comply'd; more for the preservation of his own, then any Compassion for the enemie; so that upon the 8. of *June*, the Articles being signed, *Basteville* march'd out of the Town with 700 men, upon very honourable Conditions, and was conducted to *Stenay*. The *Burgundians* were very much consolated with the reducement of this Town: for by that they acquired the peace and tranquillity of their whole Province: the Duke of *Espernon* according to his Promise, caused it to be dismantled, whereby the passage of the *Sona* was left open, and the people excus'd from the great Contributions they would have been necessitated to pay the Garrison, to keep them from plundring, and the ill treatment of the Soldiers. The

The Army which took in this Town, was divided afterwards, and part of it ſent to the Mareſchal *Turenne*, who was then preparing with all ſpeed, and almoſt ready to take the field; the reſt were commanded to the Mareſchal *della Ferte Seneterra*, who was at that time upon the Frontiers of *Lorain*; and had taken ſeveral Caſtles from the Enemie in the Territories of *Verdun*.

Theſe good Beginnings were followed by an Exploit (as bold as unexpected) perform'd by the Count *Broglia*, Governour of *la Baſſee*, a Captain of great fame and experience. He had Intelligence, that the Troops which were quartered at *Eſterre*, *de la Goruge*, and the Poſts adjacent, (intended to be employ'd, in the Army of the Prince of *Condy*) were moſt of them drawn away to a General Rendezvouz, and that there re-

remain'd in their quarters not above 700 *Iriſh* Foot under the Command of Colonel *Morphi*, and about 70 Horſe under the Baron of *Lambech*: upon this Intelligence he march'd out of *la Baſſee*, with 400 Firelocks, and a hundred Horſe, and by a Bridge of Boats paſs'd the River *Lis*, betwixt *E'ſterre* and *Armentiers*, and fell into the quarters of *Morphi*'s Regiment; he commanded the Sieur *de Avogadre* Camp-Maſter to the Regiment of *Piemont*, to paſs the River with ſome Firelocks, whilſt he kept his Poſt with his Horſe, and the remainder of his Foot on the other ſide, to relieve them as a reſerve upon any occaſion. On the 13 of *June* about midnight, the Sieur *de la Treoy* Serjeant-Major of the Town of *la Baſſee*, advanc'd with a hundred Firelocks, and charged them ſo briskly, that though their oppoſi-

tion

on was very good, he beat them into the Church, where they defended themselvs afterwards for above two hours; but at last the Royalists having secur'd the door, the *Irish* which were 300 soldiers, 7 Captains with other inferiour Officers) were glad to surrender and becom prisoners of War, Colonel *Morphi* saved himself by the benefit of the night. From thence the Count advanc'd to the Fort, but he found it forsaken, and having march'd up and down the Neighboring Villages, he return'd to *la Bassee* with considerable booty.

These Rumours awakened the Prince of *Condy*, and doubtless he would without delay have taken the Field, had not the taking of the 300000 Royals by the *English* (as abovesaid) retarded the provisions of Horse, which were with that money to have been bought, both for the remounting his Cavalry, and

for his Train of Artillery, which were ſupply'd afterwards in *Holland*, but with great difficulty.

Cardinal *Mazarin*, taking the advantage of this Conjuncture, he caus'd the Mareſchal *Turenne*, (after he had commanded his Troops into the Countrey about *Reims*) to depart out of *Paris* the 14. of *June*; and there in a certain place, not far from *Chillery* in *Champagnia*, having conſulted what courſe he was to take with the Mareſchal *de la Ferte Seneterra*, who at the ſame time had drawn down his forces about *Verdun*, it was reſolv'd they ſhould fall upon *Rhetel*, and endeavour by the taking of that place, to cut off the Princes advance into *Champagnia*, which being an open Countrey, and very plentiful in corn, it was too probable he would otherwiſe have done to his great advantage. *Turenne* advanc'd to *Chaſteau Porcien*,

cien, and clapt himſelf in betwixt *Rhetel* and *Chaumont*; This is a Caſtle in which the *Spaniards* had a Party of Foot, and ſome 60 Horſe, who at the very firſt ſight of the Kings forces, rendred themſelves up Priſoners of War, without further Conditions. The Mareſchal *de la Ferte* came on the other ſide the River *Aiſne*, thorow the *Valle di Bourg*, and having drawn up their men in the fields of *Chaumont*, they advanc'd againſt the Town, on two ſides, and that very night the Regiments of *Picardie*, *Turenne* and *Palvau*, poſſeſt themſelves of all the out-works, and rais'd two Batteries, one againſt the Gate towards *Rocroy*, (on which ſide *Turenne* was quartred) the other at the Gate by the River, within the quarters of *la Ferté*.

In the Town there were 600 men Commanded by the Marqueſs

ques *de Persan*, who ran great hazard of being taken prisoner in the night, at the taking of the outworks. Within two days time they made two breaches so large, that they prepar'd to give the assault, but in the mean time the Town capitulated, surrendred, and were Convoy'd with two Pieces of Cannon to *Stenay*.

Mareschal *Turenne* left the Sieur *Boda* Governour of the Town, with his *Tertia* of *French* Foot, and march'd himself to observe the motions of the Prince of *Condy* and the *Spaniard*, who during this Leagure were joyn'd at *Hayes d' Anvenes*, having been retarded in their *Campagne*, both by their want of Horses, as abovesaid, and also by a Negotiation they had with a Citizen of *Arras* for the surprize of that City. But the same Person held Intelligence likewise with the Cardinal, as he had done with the

the Prince, to gain money on both ſides.

This Correſpondence was began the Year before, and continued till the Prince found himſelf deluded and cheated at ſeveral times of about 2000 Piſtols. The *French* having notice, that the *Spaniard* had not yet their Forces united to engage the *French* Army (which was then numerous and flouriſhing) till they were reinforc'd, which they moſt ſollicitouſly endeavor'd: by expreſs Order from the Cardinal, they advanc'd againſt the Prince, with full reſolution to attaque him; But he had drawn up his Army betwixt two Woods behind a ſtreight Paſs, by which means he prevented being fallen upon in a diſadvantageous place; as it might have hapned, had it bin but one half houre longer, before he had had the News of the *French* Army. The Mare-

ſchals him in ſo good a poſture return'd to their Poſts, and afterwards march'd towards *Vervins*, paſſing thorough certain Villages not far from the Abby of *Tougny*, they drew near to *Vervens* about *Prouſſy*, and thence coaſting by *Guiſe*, they encamp'd at *Riblemont*, to obſerve the motion of the enemy, who, being reinforc'd with the *Lorrain* Troops, and other ſupplies from *Flanders*, did principally deſign to make an Inroad into *France*, upon preſumption that at their firſt appearance many would declare for them: The *French* Generals, being inferiour in number, were oblig'd for that reaſon to be more wary and circumſpect, and to have a care how they ran the risk of a Battel, which if it went croſs, would be more dangerous in the conſequences, then in their preſent loſs,

The

The Cardinals design was to protract time, and to set the Affairs of the Kingdom to rights, by the reduction of *Bourdeaux*; to incapacitate the Prince to raise new troubles by the assistance or intelligence of his friends, and to let the *Spaniards* at length see they were mistaken in the opinion they had conceived of that Juncture to ruine *France*, and the confidence they had repos'd in the reputation and interest of the Prince in his own Countrey, that being the principal mark to which all their Councils were directed, it seeming unlikely to the Court of *Spain*, that that Crown of it self, with its States and Kingdoms, so distant and depopulated, should act any thing with advantage against *France*, whilst it was entire and unanimous;

for this cauſe they ſpared no money, but were many times laviſh and profuſe in their diſtributions to the diſcontented *French*, (who always deceived them with vain hopes and pretences) endeavoring ſtill to draw more of them into rebellion, that by that means they might be able, as it were, to compel the *French* to a ſolid Peace, to which his Catholick Majeſty was ſeriouſly inclin'd, but could not hope to obtain any other way.

But the effects did not anſwer Expectation, for placing their hopes upon particular perſons more ſollicitous of their own then of other peoples advantage, who propoſ'd only ſuch things as might render themſelves neceſſary to the *Spaniſh* affaires; founding their principles upon this Maxime, That to draw benefit from Princes, they ought to make them expect more then they intended to perform, for-

aſmuch

aſmuch as their cuſtom is, when they are once delivered, to regard them no longer who brought them out of their exigence. Things being acted in this manner, and haſtned by the *Spaniard*, in order to the approaching *Campagne*, the Princes and Generals of the Armies held many Counſels what way they were to proceed. The chief of of the *Spaniſh* Officers, and particularly the Count *de Fuenſaldagna* (a perſon of great judgment) propos'd to fall upon ſome of the moſt conſiderable of the King of *France*'s Towns, by the benefit of which they might be enabled to paſs on, and upon a ſolid foundation maintaine the War afterward in the Enemies Country. Some propounded to ſhip 5 or 6000 men, under the Command of the moſt expert Officers could be choſen, and to ſend them into *Guienne*, to reinforce the Princes Troops in that Province,

and ſupport the courage of the *Bourdelois*, thereby to ſuſtein the War in thoſe parts, which was the ſtrongeſt diverſion could be given to the *French* Armes. To that end it was propoſed, they ſhould ſit down before *Bayon*, and the Princes repair thither with their Troops, which would be more feaſible in reſpect that Colonel *Baltaſſer* had made himſelf Maſter of *Tarſas*. But the hopes that the Reliefe from *Spain* would be ſufficient; and having no Orders for dividing their Army in *Flanders*, confuted all thoſe Propoſitions. The Count of *Fuenſeldagne* was of opinion, that laying all other things aſide, they ſhould ſit down before *Arras*, whilſt their Army was freſh, and the Alarmes ſo hot in other parts of the Kingdom, for which reaſon he look'd upon the Enterpriſe not ſo difficult as other

ther people might imagine, and that the Prince of *Condy* might consent, he offered to give him *Mouson.*

But the Prince insisting upon his Intelligence in *Paris*, prest hard, and upon very good reason, that drawing all their forces together, they should pass the *Soma*, march up to *Paris*, and give their party in that City opportunity to rise, while the Court growing jealous of them, would be easily perswaded to quit the Town, and that in these confusions, their Army advancing to *Mantes*, might possess themselves of all the Countrey about *Pontoise*, Saint *Lis*, and other adjacent Towns, where recruiting themselves with the discontented party, which in probability would throng to him daily, they should reap extraordinary advantage, and foment the Civil War in *France.*

This Propoſition was in appearance plauſible, and ſo well repreſented by the Prince, that the Council were of the ſame minde, and eſteemed that his opinion ought really to be followed, as was ſeemingly deſired by thoſe who applauded his Actions with their tongue, more then by their deeds.

But there were two conſiderable difficulties objected. The firſt was that by the loſs of *Bellegard* and *Rhetel*, the minds of many people were much dejected, ſo that there were but few of the opinion, but the King of *France* would be ſtronger that *Campagne* then the Prince of *Condy*, who had loſt two ſuch conſiderable places, as it were under his Noſe, to the great diminution of his credit. The other was, that the *French* Army being come into the Field much ſtronger then was imagin'd, it was dangerous to paſs ſo many Rivers,

and

and put themſelves into the Enemies Countrey, without any place of Retreat in caſe of diſaſter, whilſt alſo the *Spaniſh* Army was attended by another, though leſs numerous, yet ſuperiour in courage, being all *French*, bold and experienc'd, beſides 4000 *German* Horſe, the remainder of the famous *Waymers* forces, and ſupported by ſeveral ſtrong Towns and Fortreſſes, all firmly devoted to their King. Nevertheleſs, as there is nothing deludes the imagination more then a mans eſteem of himſelf; the Prince of *Condy* was ſo tranſported with an opinion of his Reputation in *France*, he thought that ſufficient to do his buſineſs, without being troubled to fight for't. This opinion therefore was embrac'd, contrary to the judgement of *Fuenſaldagne*, who for two ſecret reaſons, was really averſe. The firſt was, that he

believ'd the Princes deſigns were not upon good foundation, and if they were, it did not conſiſt with the intereſt of *Spain* to advance them, foraſmuch as it was moſt certain, if he reduc'd the Cardinal to any ſtreight, he would find ſome way or other to accommodate with him, and then the *Spaniard* would run great hazard of having him engag'd againſt them, and the troubles in *France* would ceaſe of themſelves. The other was, that it was not convenient for him to expoſe the whole Forces of *Spain*, without a certainty of gaining ſome conſiderable place, and with the hazard of ſome dangerous diſgrace, not daring to be too confident in the Prince, who was a *Frenchman*, or in the Duke of *Lorrain*, who the Count of *Fuenſaldagne* knew, had his ears always open to any Propoſition

sition of advantage, and might easily be gain'd by the Artifice of the Cardinal. These two Reasons reflecting so nearly upon the Prince of *Condy*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, could not be publickly urged in the Council; and therefore the other opinion prevailing, the *Spanish* Army marched towards *Cambray*, from thence to *Crevecoeur*, and came to *Chastelet* without interruption, and so to *Fonsomme*, where the River *Somma* arises, which was but two Leagues distant from the *French* Camp.

The *Spanish* Army comprehending the Prince of *Condy*'s, and the Duke of *Lorrain*'s forces, consisted of 30000 effective men: it was compos'd of *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Walloons*, *Dutch*, *Burgundians*, *Flemins*, *Irish*, and other Nations, who by the diversity of their Languages and

and cuſtoms were the cauſe of great confuſion in that Camp; Their Train was very great, both for Cannon, Ammunition and Baggage: Here the Prince of *Condy* made a halt for ſeveral days in the face of the *French* Camp, paſſing the time in frequent, but inconſiderable skirmiſhes with their Horſe, which with moſt exact diligence were kept ſcouting upon the Roads.

The Princes hopes were impregnated with ſtrong conceit of his Party in *Paris*, by whoſe aſſiſtance he thought his ſucceſs would be in infallible; but he reckon'd without his Hoſt, for the King being there, and the Cardinal very watchful againſt the leaſt inſurrection, there was not one perſon durſt appear in the City, nor one Officer of thoſe which were baniſh'd, who durſt venture to come into *Paris*, and head the Male-contents,

tents, who wish'd the Prince well in their hearts, though they durst not shew it, his design vanishing *in fumo*, He lost his Reputation among the *Spanish* Commanders, who discover'd him to be without that interest and dependence which he was suppos'd to have in *France*, and which his friends had promis'd upon their Parols. Perplex'd therefore, and in confusion about the resolution they were to take, the Armies confronted one another for several days. The Prince of *Condy* being stronger in number, desir'd by all means to come to a general Engagement; but the *French*, unwilling to hazard themselves on so great a disadvantage, endeavor'd by the benefit of their Incampments, and the convenience of the Fortresses they had thereabouts, to give impediment to their Progress, and make them lose time.

This

This posture of affairs gave occasion to the discovery of the valour and conduct of two Captains, Competitors at that time in point of Glory and Renown; the disadvantage under which the Mareschal *Turenne* then lay, in respect of the disparity of his Numbers, making his Prudence in that Juncture more remarkable then his courage.

But the Cardinals designs proceeded at another rate, his principal Object was to reduce *Bourdeaux* to its obedience; he knew very well, that to secure this part of the Kingdom, would be the safety of the other; His judgment was approved by the whole Council, and resolution was taken to amuse the Prince on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, or *Champagnia*, till the Affairs in *Guienne* were dispatch'd, where all things tended to a fortunate Conclusion, though the means used

uſed in the management were not entirely ſucceſsful.

The Marqueſs *de Theubon*, who had defended with great courage and better fortune the Town of *Villeneuf de Agenois* againſt Count *Harcourt*, diſdaining that Count *Marſin* ſhould arrogate to himſelf the glory of preſerving that City, for that (during an inundation of waters, which had forc'd the Kings Army further off) he had put into it 200 Horſe, as alſo becauſe by his Order, the Houſes of ſome of his Relations were plundred, amongſt which was that of *Colonges*, and of the Marqueſs Dowager of *Villefranca*, which ſaid houſes he had taken into protection, he came to *Bourdeaux* to make his Complaint to the Prince of *Conty*, who intreated him to lay aſide his animoſity at that time, and not to think of revenging himſelf upon *Marſin*, as he had publickly threatned; but neiher that, nor

nor the giving him 500 Crowns by way of Reparation, prevailing, he diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to *Blaye*, to negotiate his Accommodation with the Duke of Saint *Simon* and *Vandoſme*, the laſt of which was newly arrived at that place, the Dukes giving the Cardinal Advice thereof, were required by all means to bring him off, if it were poſſible, and what other of that Party they could; This buſineſs was of importance, and in a fair way to ſucceed; but the Advocate *Literie*, being baniſh'd in the *interim*, upon ſome ſuſpitions, though nothing was perfectly diſcover'd, that deſign was for the preſent laid by. *Theubon* was adviſed by his friends, and by thoſe that were true ſervants to the King, to remain in *Bourdeaux*, to make himſelf Head of that Party in the Town, and never to reconcile himſelf to *Marſin*, but to ſtudy a revenge; for if he

he could be so happy as to kill him, he would not only satisfie his private resentment, but put a Conclusion to the War, and perform an Action extreamly meritorious to the publick. Nevertheless, being too much taken notice of, he departed the Town, having first setled there a good correspondence, and communicating his thoughts to the Duke of *Candale*, they agreed, that advancing the Fleet to *Lerment*, he should endeavor to introduce the Army into the City, by the assistance of the Sieurs *Monsnier* and *du Sault*, (both highly disgusted at the Princes Government) and by the help of the Counsellor *de Bordes* exceedingly incensed, for having been imprisoned by the Princes Order, though he was presently releas'd, and receiv'd with great courtesie. These three persons were of the chief of the Frondeurs, and of great Authority in the

the Town, and therefore with their directions it was no hard matter to compass their design, especially considering several of the *Olmiera* were joyned with them; and particularly one *Cot*, a Ring-leader of the seditious, and another called *Chevalier*, a son of one of the *Attourneys* of the Palace, carried all the Letters which past betwixt the Conspirators and the Commanders in chief for the King.

The Fleet appear'd at *Lermont*, ready for the Enterprize, but the Messenger was taken with his Letters about him, hang'd as a Spie before the Town-Hall, and the whole Plot interrupted. At the same time the Sieur *de Chambon* (who was sent by the Prince of *Condy* into *Guienne*, to hinder the Count *d' Ognon* from reconciling him-

himself to the Court, by offering him 300000 Crowns in ready money, and one of his Mannors, with the Title of a Duke) ran the same hazard, for after he had found all his Negotiations with the Count, absolutely ineffectual, desiring to pass into *Bourdeaux* (though they had no good opinion of him, for having delivered up *Xantes* to the enemy the year before) He was arrested by the people drawn to the Gallows, and had doubtless been hang'd, if in the time granted him to make his Confession, the Prince of *Conty* had not sent to deliver him, and luckily rescued him from that infamous death.

Yet all this could not discourage *Theubon* to set on foot new Machinations for the compassing his

his deſignes, and entring into a correſpondence with the Count *de Marin* Camp-Maſter under the King, he held frequent Intelligence with all ſuch as he thought ſerviceable upon that occaſion, in which number having judg'd one of the Treaſurers of *France*, called *Filiot*, a proper perſon, in reſpect of the liberty he had of entring the Town daily, and going out at his pleaſure, he committed the improvement of the correſpondence to him which Count *Marin* held with the two Brothers of *Chaſtein*, and the Counſellor *du Sault*, Son of the Advocate-General, who being offended to ſee the Authority of that Parliament, proſtituted to the impertinencies of the *Olmiera*, engaged himſelf in that Plot, and reſolv'd to put himſelf at the Head of a Party of Citizens, and open one of the Gates to let in the Kings Army.

This

This Scene was very well laid, and the ſucceſs not improbable, becauſe all was managed by Perſons in whom the people had very great confidence. But young Heads (eſpecially of the *French* Nation, who are a communicative people, keeping their ſecrets as Water in a Sieve.) One of the *Chaſteins*, having imparted the whole buſineſs to the Count *de Auteuil*, the Duke *d' Enguins* Governour, by the means of a Citizens daughter (with whom the ſaid Count was in love) *Filiot*, and the Counſellor *de Sault*, were both taken and clap'd into priſon. The other *Chaſtein*, not knowing the treachery of his Brother, was gone out to perſwade the Duke of *Candale* to advance with his Troops towards *Bourdeaux*, as believing all ſure. The Dukes forces march'd with that diligence and ſecreſie: That though the Plot was diſcover'd, and

and the assistance expected within, totally interrupted; yet had not the Prince of *Conty* been in person at the Gate, to encourage his men, the Duke of *Candale* had questionless (without any Complices) entred the Town in that confusion.

This advance of the Duke of *Candale* was so strong a confirmation of the truth of the Conspiracy, and fill'd the *Olmeisti* so full of disdain, that like mad men they ran up and down the streets with their swords in their hands, crying out, That it was better to die a thousand deaths, fighting valiantly for their liberty, then to suffer themselves to be so basely and villainously betray'd.

They immediately ordered a solemn Procession to be made, to give God thanks for their delivery, and caused a *Franciscan* Frier to preach a Sermon to exhort them to unity and

and fidelity to their Countrey: The Frier got up into the Pulpit, and though in his affections he had been a *Frondeur*, nevertheleſs, being at that time illuminated by the Divine Wiſdom, he delivered himſelf in ſuch a manner, before the Prince, the Princeſs, the Frondeurs, the *Olmeiſti* and the reſt, and perſwaded them ſo efficaciouſly to Peace, that all of them were touch'd, and the people extreamly edified with his extraordinary eloquence and doctrine, ſo that hence we may ſee that Gods Providence is as active in the confirmation and eſtabliſhment, as in the deſtruction of Kingdoms. Here the innocence and goodneſs of the King was protected, and the wickedneſs and ingratitude of his ſubjects chaſtiſed by the Juſtice of Heaven.

After

After this, a Proceſs was form'd againſt *Filiot*, and the Evidence being ſhort, he was moſt inhumanely put upon the Rack in the Preſence of *Durateſta* (the chief of the *Olmeiſti*) and the Advocate *Pontelier*, who took his examination: *Filiot* ſwooned at firſt, but having implor'd the divine aſſiſtance, he found himſelf ſo ſtrangely encouraged, (as he reported afterwards himſelf) that he kept firm to his reſolution of confeſſing nothing, nor did he diſcover one man of all his Accomplices. For *du Sault*, they proceeded not ſo violently againſt him, by reaſon the tears of the father, and the former ſervices of the ſon, out-weigh'd the reſentment of a Treaſon (which had it ſucceeded) would have left the Princes expos'd to the fury of the Souldiers, without any capitulation.

The

The Negotiations and Conſpiracies for reducing *Bourdeaux* to its obedience to the King, not having the expected ſucceſs, and the Forces under the Dukes of *Vandoſme* and *Candale*, being too weak to reduce ſo potent and obſtinate a City by force, the Cardinal diſpatch'd his Orders to the Count *d'Eſtrades*, Lieutenant-General in *Rochel*, to draw what ſtrength he could out of the Neighbouring Towns, and lead them with all ſpeed to the Duke of *Vendoſme*. *Eſtrades* uſ'd all imaginable diligence, and being a good ſouldier, and well-affected to his Majeſties ſervice, he ſuddenly appear'd with a conſiderable body of men before *Bourg*, the Conqueſt of which Town being judg'd conducive to the reduction of *Bourdeaux*, it was undertaken by his advice. And to proceed the more vigorouſly it was neceſſary to attaque it in three

ſeveral places, but they having foot enough but for two, the Duke of *Candale* was deſired that he would furniſh them with men for the third. The Duke granted their deſire very readily, and going immediately to *Cæſars* Fort, to diſcourſe the buſineſs with the Duke of *Vandoſme*, and *l' Eſtrades*, he caus'd his own *Tertia*, and ſome other Companies to march, and he himſelf (having agreed with the Duke of *Vendoſme* about the Command) would needs be of the Party.

Bourg was beleagured, and on the 29. of *June* their Trenches were opened in three places; The firſt was commanded by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, the ſecond by the Duke of *Candale*, and the third by *l' Eſtrades*. The laſt Approach was managed ſo vigorouſly, that the fourth day, the Sieur *Delas*, Camp-Mareſchal, lodg'd himſelf upon

upon the brow of the ditch, cut down a ſtrong Palliſadoe in the middle of it, notwithſtanding ſeveral ſhowers of ſmall ſhot made againſt him, and the Granadoes and other Fire-works poured upon them from the walls, ſo that in ſpight of all the impediment they gave them, *l' Eſtrades* men made this Progreſs without any aſſiſtance from their Battery, which by the negligence of the Cannoneers, and quality of the Guns, they were ſhot off but twice.

The beſieged was ſo amazed at this ſo extraordinary boldneſs of the *French*, and ſo dazled with the luſtre of their Armes, and the Gallantry of their clothes, (which were moſt glorioufly trimm'd according to the new Mode at that time) that they could not but admire, andpay a reſpect to the very ſplendour of their Apparel

Whereupon *Don Joseph Osorio*, without further Consultation (then for his own security) capitulated on the third of *June*, and on the 5th. march'd out with 800 men, with bag and baggage, and two Pieces of Cannon, but with the imputation of a base fellow and a Coward; for by express Order of the King of *Spain* he was clap'd up afterward at Saint *Sebastian*, though he insisted very much upon his want of Victuals and Ammunition.

This important Town being in five days time lost in this manner, (for the keeping of which the *Spaniard* had parted with great sums of money, and fortifi'd, and wall'd it about very strongly; the *Spanish* Generals and Commanders were not only dismayed at this misfortune, but the whole Princes party were sorely afflicted, as knowing the loss of that Town was,

was, as it were, the Prologue to their future ruine. On the other ſide, the Kings Army encouraged by their fortune and ſucceſs, were excited to greater attempts, and reſolv'd without any delay to fall upon *Libourn*, ſo that while the Duke of *Vendoſm* continued at *Bourg*, to give out Orders there, and diſpatch the Artillery; and ſuch proviſions as were neceſſary for ſo conſiderable an Enterpriſe. Monſieur *d' Eſtrades* after two days repoſe, advanc'd that way with 2200 Foot and four hundred Horſe, by the way he took the Caſtles of *Chavignac* and *Laubardemont*; and on the 9th. of *July* paſſed the River *Liſte*, his Foot at *Guiſtres* in Boats, and his Horſe a League higher fording the Rivet at *Gouſtres*, a Village belonging to the Princeſs of *Conde*.

The next day he took a view of *Libourne*, and having ſetled his Quar-

Quarters. On the 11th, at night the Duke of *Vendoſm* arrived with the Cannon and Ammunition, having got happily up the River *Dordogne*, and paſs'd all the Enemies fire, (which was not above Piſtol-ſhot from them,) by the aſſiſtance of the Guns from the Galleys which Convoy'd them, under the Command of the Sieur *de la Monnery*, Commiſſary-General at Sea: upon Arrival of the Cannon, the Trenches were open'd near the ſaid River, where the Duke took up his quarters. The care of that Poſt was committed to the Count of *Monteſſon*, Mareſchal de Camp, with the Regiment of *Britain*, and a Battery of two Pieces of Cannon: *d Eſtrades* commanded the Approaches on the other ſide of the River *Liſle*, by the aſſiſtance of the Sieur *de* Saint *Romein*, with the Regiment of *Douglas*, and another Battery:

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The beſieged made a ſtout Sally on this ſide; but being repuls'd as couragiouſly, they thought it not convenient to ſally any more; The two Approaches were ſo vigorouſly carried on, that on the ſecond day the *French* poſſeſt themſelves of two Half-Moons, in one of which they took 17 priſoners: not long after a breach being open'd on the Dukes ſide, and the Mines ready to ſpring on Monſieur *d' Eſtrades*; the 17. of *July* in the Morning the Town beat a Parly, and deſir'd the ſame Conditions, had been given to *Bourg*; but the *French* not thinking fit that *Libourne* ſhould be equall'd with *Bourg* refus'd their Propoſals; at length it was concluded, the *French* and *Iriſh* Souldiers ſhould be Priſoners of War, the Officers ſhould have liberty to return to their own Houſes,

and that twelve of them only ſhould be allow'd to march away with their Baggage. The Town being ſurrendred, the Soldiers, both Horſe and Foot, to the number of about 800, took up Arms voluntarily, and liſted themſelves in the Kings ſervice.

The Juſtice of the Kings Cauſe was moſt remarkably viſible in the facility, wherewith theſe two ſtrong places were redue'd by his Majeſties forces. Where the diligence and Conduct of his Officers; were no leſs conſpicuous, eſpecially in the taking of *Libourne*, which (though there were 800 ſelect men in the Town) was attaqu'd and taken by 2200 Foot and four hundred Horſe; The reſt of the Troops being imploy'd, part about the Poſts of *Caſtillon*, and *Montreal*, and part in Parties ſent out by the Generals Order, upon advice received, in a Letter of

Mar-

Marſins, intercepted and diſciphered, importing that ſupplies were ſending from *Perigort* and *Quercy*, under the Command of his Lieutenants; for that Place, which being of great importance for the ſupporting of *Bourdeaux*, was fortify'd and provided with all things neceſſary for a long Siege.

This ſecond loſs, ſucceeding as it were, upon the Neck of the former, put the inhabitants of *Bourdeaux* into great apprehenſions. The Princes party began to loſe much of their former reputation, the people perceiving, that inſtead of the promiſ'd releif, they were to expect nothing now but miſery and deſtruction.

The Townſmen had ſeveral Aſſemblies; and having examin'd Affairs, they found clearly, that without preſent ſupplies, there would be no poſſibility of holding out long; and foraſmuch as theſe

ſupplies could not be expected any way, but from *Spain* or *England*, they diſpatch'd their ſolicitations to the Court of *Spain* for their promiſ'd and ſeaſonable relief; nor did they forget their Addreſſes to *Cromwell*, to implore his aſſiſtance to open a Paſſage into the River, and preſerve that City, which might recompence his Compaſſion with ſo many advantages to the *Engliſh* Nation: But the *Spaniards*, (who were willing enough to have gratify'd their deſires) wanted forces to give them any vigorous aſſiſtance in ſo many ſeveral places. The *Engliſh* who were better able were not ſo well inclin'd: for *Cromwell* being to eſtabliſh the Authority he had uſurped, thought it not ſuitable to his intereſt to engage in any quarrel againſt *France*; and beſides, the Cardinal ceas'd not in the mean time, to puff him up with other thoughts

thoughts of more advantage to his Perſon.

The Cardinal well-knowing, that Expedition is the Mother of ſucceſs; and foreſeeing, that in time either the *Spaniard* might be ſtrong enough, or the *Engliſh* willing enough to attempt its relief, ſent Directions to the Generals to apply themſelves with all imaginable induſtry to the reducing of *Bourdeaux*; and therefore having taken *Libourne*, the Royalliſts took up their Quarters as near the Town as they could, to cut off all Communication with the Countrey.

The Duke of *Vendoſme* kept the Caſtle of *Lermont*, commanded all the Countrey betwixt the two Seas, and with the Fleet block'd up the River. The Duke of *Candale* with his Troops, diſpos'd into the principal Paſſes,

was

was Master of all the Avenues, back'd by *Cæsars* Fort, the Town of *Blanquefort*, and a strong quarter at *Begle*, by which means he cut off all supplies on that side, from whence they had been formerly reliev'd. The Count *Marin* was sent to possess himself of the Forts of *Testa* and *Certes*.

But though the Cardinal was not insensible, that force was the most secure way of reducing that Town to obedience, yet considering very prudently it was like to be the longest, he began to think of some other way to bring them to a voluntary submission, to which end he sent particular instructions; The House of *Espernon* by a long residence in those parts, having made many creatures, and gain'd much upon the affections of the people, contributed exceedingly to the Duke of *Candale* renewing his Practices with the well-affected

fected Citizens in the Town.

By the help therefore of their Friends and Confidents (there being ſeveral others diſpos'd alſo to peace) they eſteem'd it convenient to take ſuch meaſures as were moſt likely to ſucceed. The throng of Countrey-people, which were retir'd into the Town, increas'd their ſcarcities very much, the corn was conceal'd very dexterouſly in particular houſes, the building or repairing of their Mills neglected, and the other Machines laid (as on purpoſe) out of the way, ſo that their meal failing, and the Bakers unable to furniſh Bread for ſuch a number of people, that coming in great multitudes to receive their diſtributions, began to believe that their neceſſities would be great, and that it was therefore time to think rather of the publick ſafety, then of their private intereſt. Beſides this, the

care

care and Government of the Hospitals was utterly left off, and the poor people sent to their doors, who were supposed to be the most concern'd in the Continuation of the War, and this was done, that by their miserable clamours and importunitys they might be brought to consider, that not being longer able to contend with those calamities, their best way would be to moderate the Obstinacy which caused them.

The sight of these Troops of poor creatures, sighing, and begging at their gates who where esteem'd the authors of the War had a wonderfull influence to dispose them to peace, whilest they began to feare least those very poor people of whom they had made use for raising those desturbances, should fall uppon them and pillage their

their houſes. It was alſo propoſed to the Religious orders to expoſe the Holy Sacrament in all the Churches of the Towne, veiled with black, to ſignify that God Almighty was diſpleaſ'd with, and deteſted that Rebellion; But the Counſellors of Parliament and the Princes ſuffer'd it to be expoſ'd in the great Church only, to imply that they deſired of God a General peace, which was the pretence they made vſe of to foole, and delude the poor people.

In this kind of deſtraction they continued till *Wedneſday* the 9th of *July* 1653. Upon which day, after divers private conferences, ſeveral Marchants mett publickly upon the Exchange, and declared it was high time for them to ſhutt up their Shops, ſeeing they were not like to have any more Trading during the Wars.

The

The Prince of *Conty*, having private intelligence of these Murmurs, made a publick Cavalcade thorow the City, but went no further. The next day, a certain person call'd *de Bas*, being by his Order apprehended for crying out *Peace, Peace,* before the Palace of Judicature, all the Neighbouring quarter took up armes, and demanded to have him released. This *de Bas* had private Consultations with a conventual *Minim*, call'd Friar *Romein*, who holding correspondence with the Count *d' Autenil*, shew'd a certain writing to several Citizens, which he said was from the Prince of *Conty*, wherin he gave them liberty to meet, to give him advice of what passed relating to his party, but this Affair had another intent; for the Friers design was to discover by this means, which were the Kings good and bad subjects; and the good

good Citizens perceiving it, they proceeded reſervedly in communicating things of importance to the Friar.

The reputation therefore this *de Bas* had in the common opinion, was the cauſe the Citizens were ſo obſtreporous for his enlargement, as to threaten a Commotion, without immediate ſatisfaction. The Prince of *Conty* and *Marſin*, with the greateſt part of the Nobility and Officers in the Town got on Horſeback forthwith; the City-Companies, whoſe Captains for the moſt part were of the Faction of the *Olmiere*, were commanded to their Arms: but the Butchers, led up by one *Gilbert*, and Maſter *Iſaac* arm'd with Muſquetoons, and other weapons, cried out for Peace, and that if any one had any particular diſguſt, he ſhould revenge himſelf with his own hands as he could, and not endanger

ger the Lives of the whole City. A *Hollander*, that had House and Family in the City, told *Marsin* to his face, that they knew how to die, but not unreveng'd, and that their deaths would not trouble them, so they died free-men. At this, being all amazed, it was concluded that all the *Olmeisti* should meet in the Town-house after dinner, where several things were propos'd, and the plurality of Voices concurr'd in this, to assault the Citizens inhabiting the Quarter towards *Rochel*, and the New-street, and to bring down the great Guns against them. The Prince of *Conty* was of a contrary opinion, and thought it better to expect the Judges and Consuls of the City, who were coming to beg of him with great submission, that he would not suffer the good Citizens

zens of the Town to be abus'd and ruin'd in compliance with the *Olmieri*, who were about him, and had threatned to plunder their houſes.

The Merchants appeared before him, and intreated for Peace, as the only probable way to prevent greater diſorders. The Prince reply'd, That he would not ſubject any body by compulſion, though it was eaſie for him to do it; but if they would remain conſtant to the ſervice of his Brother the Prince of *Condy* and himſelf, he would protect them and their intereſt; and by their unanimity all the difficulties would eaſily be overcome, which their diſſentions increaſed, and rendred paſt Remedy: and that he would adviſe with his Counſel what was beſt to be done in this Affair.

During

During these tumults at *Bourdeaux*, the Count *de Fiesco* had his Dispatch at the Court of *Spain*, and imbarking in a Frigat at St. *Sebastian*, he arrived at the Port *Testa di Bus*, where at his landing he found all the Citizens in Arms for the King, and had much ado to escape; but his Ship remain'd at the discretion of those Bores; who took it and all that was in it, making use of their Artillery against the Forts of *la Teste de Bus*, and *Sertes*, which were Garrison'd by the Princes Souldiers; to keep open the passage for those that went and came from *Spain*. To these Countrey-men the Count *Marin*, joyn'd with 600 Foot, with which recruit in five or six days both those Posts were taken.

The Count *de Fiesco* arriving at *Bordeaux* the twelfth of *July*, went immediatly to the Town-house with the Prince of *Conty*, where with

with great Rhetorick he magnify'd the power and greatneſs of the King of *Spain*, and aſſured the *Olmiera* of a ſpeedy and effectual ſupply of Men, Money, Ships and all other proviſions: Affirming he had ſeen ſo great, and ſo forward preparations in the *Porto di Paſſage*, that it could not be long before it would appear. Upon this News there was a ſolemn Aſſembly appointed by the ſeveral Companies in the City, where the ſaid Count made the ſame relation, and with ſo much the more Zeal, by how much it was farther from the truth.

Theſe promiſes and repreſentations were receiv'd by the honeſt party with horror, but ſome Counſellors of the Parliament, blinded with their own vanity, ſaid, that the King of *Spain*'s Courteſy was not to be abus'd, under whoſe Protection all things would be happi-

ly

ly concluded, with absolute quiet and liberty. But notwithstanding all this, the next day the Presidial Court (which is a Magistracy consisting of about 30 persons, to whom belongs the administration of ordinary Justice) deputed some persons to the Prince of *Conty*, and requested of him in expresse terms, that they might have Peace; representing, that they ought not so easily to beleive the relation of *Fiesco*, who was biass'd by the passion he had for the service of his King, by which he drew profit to himself, receiving Gifts and Presents from his Catholick Majesty, to whom he told as many falsities as he had done there. After which, all the Religious Orders, one after another, presented their Addresses for Peace, and their publick safety, which consisted in their obedience to their natural and lawful King, and not in runing vainly

vainly after foreign Protectors.

The ſame inſtance was made by the Chapiter of the Cathedral of Saint *Andrew*; But their Deputies were threatned by a Goldſmith, called *Geraut*, who was a principal man among the ſeditious: The Miniſters of the Huguenots (who in all their troubles had ſhew'd themſelves zealous and faithful to the Kings ſervice) were likewiſe check'd by *Durateſta*. The Prince return'd this Anſwer to them all, That he himſelf was alſo for Peace, provided it might be permanent and ſafe, and when he could be aſſur'd of obtaining ſuch an one, he would be more ready to embrace it then any of them all.

In the mean time he diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the Marqueſs *de Santa Croce*, General of the *Spaniſh* Fleet, remonſtrating their neceſſity of of preſent ſupplies, that the leaſt delay

delay would reduce them to extremities, beyond all possible recovery: and that he was resolv'd (if any thing hapned adverse in attempting their relief) to send *Baltasser* before to scour the ways with a Party of Horse, and to follow himself with his Nephew the Duke *de Enguien* to *Tartas*, and from thence to pass by land to the Frontiers of *Spain*.

This was a bold and desperate resolution, and as such, was oppos'd not only by the Princess, but by *Marsin* and *Lenet*.

In the mean time, the Citizens being grown weary of the indiscretion and tyranny of the Rascallity of the *Olmiera*, resolved to make themselves Masters of the Gates of the City, by surprizing them upon the relieving the Guards, which were most of them of the *Olmetti*, they listed themselves therefore as the common people

people did, to ſerve in the ſame manner and forme as the ordinary ſouldiers; Whereupon ſome of the very Captains of the *Olmiera*, offred to joyn with them in their Petition for Peace.

Some of the Citizens ſeeing themſelves Maſters of the Gates, were of opinion, their beſt courſe would be to bring in the Kings Army, and ſhake off their yoke at a blow; But the reſt, who deſir'd no leſs preſervation of the Prince of *Conty* and his Family, then the liberty of their Countrey, oppos'd ſuch violent reſolutions, and endeavor'd to obtain peace by honourable means, and not by treachery: undertaking the ſervice of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty with zeal and vigour enough: but accompanied with good Order and *Decorum*, reteining ſtill a a duty and reſpect for the Princes according to the dignity of their

Royal Birth; designing to reduce all to the Kings obedience, by gentle means, and upon such termes as might produce most advantage to their Countrey, and glory to themselves.

Whilst these things were in Agitation, *Marsin* and *Fiesco* had agreed to bring some Troops into the Town, to reduce the Citizens to their Will by force of Arms: and (to vent their whole fury at once, they designed to seize upon the Prince of *Conty* himself, and to kill *Saracin*, and the Abbot of *Cognac* his two principal Confidents.

The Prince had Intelligence of this Plot, from the Jesuits, and was desired for his better security, to take up his lodging a nights at the Town-house, or at their Colledge hard by.

Virlade also having Advice to the same purpose, put his Company

pany immediately in Arms, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Gate next the Red Chappel, by which the aforeſaid Troops were to enter: They treated alſo with the *Iriſh*, who were to have effected the deſign, telling them, that *Marſin* intended to deliver them up to the *Engliſh*, their mortal Enemies and Perſecutors; and that the buſineſs was negotiating in *England*, by the means of *Francars* and *de Blaru*, two Commiſſioners of the *Olmiera*.

The diſguſts betwixt the Prince of *Conty* and *Marſin* were grounded upon *Marſin*'s preſumption, and arrogance, aſſuming all the Authority to himſelf, and uſing the Prince as he had been but an inanimate Statue, ſo that the Prince not being able, nor the Princeſs of *Longueville* his Siſter, to endure ſuch inſolence, they writ to their Brother the Prince of *Condy* with great reſentment,

desiring, that (if he intended to preserve the good correspondence which had been hitherto betwixt them) that he would contrive some way of giving them satisfaction, otherwise they should be forc'd to withdraw.

The Prince of *Condy* was two months in returning his Answer; and when he did, it was different from what they expected, being only a general recommendation of unity among them, declaring withal, that he intended *Marsin* should have the principal Management of the Military Affairs, and *Lenet* of the *Finances*, and because *de Chouppes* had writ likewise against *Marsin* and *Lenet*, he sent them the Original of all the Letters.

This kind of usage was sufficient to have added new fuell to the generous resentments of the Prince of *Conty*, and the Duchess of *Longueville*,

queville, and to have devided them from the Union of their Brother, who treated, them with ſo little confidence: But thoſe Princes were too moderate and wiſe, diſſembling all, and continuing firm to the utmoſt extremity. Having beſides *de Chouppes*, and the Marqueſs of *Luſignan*, ſent *Brequigny* to the Court of *Spain*, and *Fay*, to the Marqueſs of *Santa-Croce* at that time at Saint *Sabaſtian*, where the Baron *Batteville*, not at all pleas'd that others ſhould reap the fruit and honour of his labour, hindred all he could, the deliberations of the Court of *Spain*, who with their accuſtomed delays kept the Princes and their Partie in perpetual hopes without any conſiderable releif.

By vertue of theſe differences and Emulations betwixt the Prince of *Conty*, and the Miniſters of the Prince of *Condy*, the Aſſemblies of

the Merchants were upon the Exchange as a place most commodious, more frequent then formerly, in respect the Town-house was taken up by the Counsel of the *Olmiera*, and the Palace where they keep the Court of Justice, by the *Frondeurs*: *Lenet* went twice to speak with them to sowe division amongst them, insinuating that he himself approv'd of what they did, so it were without the intervention of the Advocates, and other persons of the Courts of Justice, who being always for their own interest, would ascribe all the honour to themselvs, and leave only the trouble for them. To others he inculcated their own interest, the strength of the Prince of *Condy*, and his affection to the City, so that partly by terror, partly by diffidence, and partly with hopes, he endeavor'd to gain them all: But all this artifice could not prevent the meeting and cor-

concourſe of the honeſt party in this Aſſembly, by which he perceiving all things to run counter to his intention, and that the hearts of the Cititizens were ſet immoveably upon peace, inſtead of confiding in the Prince of *Conty* (who continued ſtill conſtant to his Brother and his family) he ſuggeſted certain jealouſies of him, to the Princeſs, his Siſter, and with the moſt pernicous counſel which could be given at that time, to make him univerſally odious, he exhibited ſeveral charges and accuſations againſt the ſaid Prince, to weaken the only ſupport he had left, ſowing diſcord in his family and among thoſe of his party, and endeavouring with crafty plots to delude them.

Fieſco took his Lodgings in the New-ſtreet among the Merchants, to be more ready at hand to perſwade them; that to eſtabliſh a

ſecure peace, their beſt way would be to follow the Counſel of *Marſin*, a perſon of long experience, and not be led by the Noſe by *Conty*, an unexperienc'd Youth.

They contrived likewiſe, that certain of the *Frondeurs* (in whom they had greateſt confidence) ſhould be preſent at theſe Aſſemblies at the *Burſe*, among which there were alſo the Counſellers of the Parliament which remained in *Bourdeaux*, and theſe to raiſe differences and diſtractions amongſt them to gain time, in which they placed all their hopes. They contriv'd moreover, that one *Ramont* (ſtanding Sentinel at that time in the Town-houſe) ſhould deny Admiſſion to one *Orial* (though of the *Olmira*) becauſe he did not ſecond their deſignes, as was expected; which was reſented by their Companions, and the whole *Olmiera*. Who commanded him to depart

depart the City. Having after this discover'd, that *Marsin* gain'd upon the people every day; by common consent, they call'd a General Assembly on the 19th. of *July*, 1653. on the Exchange, in which Assembly there met the Deputies from all the Companies in the City. Whilst they were sitting here together, the Chevalier *Todias* a Jurate, appear'd unexpectedly amongst them, whereupon laying hold on the occasion, That the Presence of a Magistrate of the City rendred the Assembly lawful, they constrain'd him to accept the deputation they made to the Prince of *Conty*, to signifie to him the resolutions of the good Citizens of the Town, and to intreat him to approve of the design they were upon, to make an Overture of peace, and to consent, That the Faction of the *Olmiera*, which was the only obstacle, might be abolish'd, That the

Captains and Officers of the City might be caſhier'd; it being not reaſonable, that ſo many Perſons of good quality and birth, as went perſonally to the Guard for the ſafety of the Publick, ſhould be commanded by the ſeditious and *Plebeians*; and that therefore they might be chang'd, and other ſober and deſerving perſons of condition and worth employ'd in their ſtead. It was concluded in like manner, that ſuch as were preſent ſhould be deputed as from the ſeveral Fraternities, and meete daily as the principal Counſel of the City. Theſe to the number of about thirty, with ſeveral Heads of the Artizans, went together towards the houſe of the Dutcheſs of *Longueville*, where the Prince then was, part of their number remaining behind on the Exchange;

change; ſome thought it neceſſary to do ſomthing extraordinary, ſo that whilſt their Deputies were attending the Prince, they cauſed all they met in the ſtreets, to cry, *Viva il Re, e la Pace, Long live the King, and the Peace*, diſtributing a white Favor to every one of them. Upon this noi e the Deputies took heart, and the Sieur *Todias*, encourag'd by them, repreſented with great franckneſs to the Prince of *Conty*, the miſeries occaſioned both by the Kings forces, and the Princes which were quartered under the Walls, but eſpecially by the tumultuous and inſolent *Olmeiſti*, who in one year had occaſion'd more miſchief then many ages would be able to repair: That the good Citizens could no longer endure the licentiouſneſs of the Souldiers.

Where-

Wherefore, in the Name of the whole Corporation, he moſt humbly beſought him to take ſome ſpeedy courſe for the Conſolation of all parties, aſſuring him of the affection and conſtancy of the Citizens towards his Highneſs, the Prince of *Conay*, the Duke *d' Anguien* his Nephew, and his Siſter the Dutcheſs of *Longueville*, the Prince told them, that they ſhould meet him the next day at the Arch-biſhops Palace, to agree about the means of procuring a durable Peace. The Deputies coming out of the Dutcheſs of *Longueville*'s houſe, and meeting the people that were crying Peace, they took each of them a white Signal, and joyning with them in a moment, the Cry went thorow the whole Town, *Viva il Re, e la pace, e muoia l' Olmiera, Long live the King, and the Peace, and let the* Olmiera *periſh*. The women, the children, every body put

on

on white colours, and they which had no other, made uſe of their Handkerchiefs or white paper: On the other ſide, the *Olmeiſti* and others of the Princes party diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by *Iſabella* and blew.

The next Lords day, by order of the Prince of *Conty*, there were preſent at the Council the Counts of *Marſin*, *de Mora*, *Fieſco*, *de Mata*, *de Antel*, the Marqueſs of *Luſignan*, Coll. *Baltaſſer*, the Counſellors *Ramont*, *Du Duc* and *Spagnet*, who had been at the Exchange to deſire Peace; the Preſident *Freſne* was alſo call'd to the Council, who had conceal'd himſelf for two years together, under pretence of a fit of ſickneſs real or feigned. They argued and diſcuſs'd this Affair with variety of opinions; ſome of the *Frondeurs*, to hinder them from coming to a Concluſion, endeavor'd to divert the Reſolutions of the Aſſembly, and

and delay time; But this being discover'd by some who were well enough acquainted with the intention of the *Frondeurs*, and understood how much it imported them not to lose time, they remained behind in the Exchange with some other of their friends; and besides those they had with them the day before, getting some other active Persons, they heartened their Deputies, who at that instant were at the Archbishops Palace, and startled *Marsin*, their number being encreased to above 2000 persons, they assaulted the house of *Bleru*, who was at that time an Agent in *England*, that by this means the tumult, (which they noised abroad to be much increased) might dispose the Prince and the Assembly to satisfie the Petition of the City; but the unstable Rout soon gave a proof of their inconstancy, deserting their Leaders

Leaders in the very height of the Action: who did what they could to keep them together, but to no purpoſe; and in the mean time, night coming on, and nothing done, *Virlada* reſolv'd to give ſome money to his Kinſman *Cabanieux*, if with other of his Companions he would go and take down a red Standard, which had been ſet up by the *Olmeiſti* upon Saint *Michaels* Steeple, and in ſtead of that funeſt and bloody colours, put up a white one (the Kings colours) in its place; which being done, and another of the ſame, in like manner advanc'd on the Steeples of St. *Remy* and St. *Peters*, by the well-affected of thoſe pariſhes; as alſo on the Gate next the Exchange, the appearance of theſe colours had ſo great an influence, that *Marſin* himſelf who did all he could to divert the Propoſitions for Peace, con-

condescended to all, the Deputies of the Merchants desired, upon a suspicion of some unavoidable surprize; Twelve Deputies therefore were chosen, to consult with the Princes Counsel upon such terms and expedients as should be most proper for the Conclusion of the Peace; but *Marsin* perceiving that their fear was without any foundation: the same night coming to the Town-house (where the Prince of *Conty* lodg'd,) with all the Officers of the Army, and the chief of the *Olmiera*, they consulted how to disturb and prevent the designes of the well-affected to the King.

The *Olmeisti* propos'd to fall upon those that were assembled in the *Burse*. *Marsin* and *Fiesco* were for standing upon their defence, and (bringing in their Troops) to place them in the street before the Town-house, as far as the quarter of

of *Santa Eulalia* towards the Archbiſhops Palace; and the Caſtle of *Ha*, where the inhabitants had not declared againſt them: it was reſolv'd alſo to make uſe of an Arreſt of Parliament offer'd by the *Frondeurs*, which under pretence of Remonſtrating for Peace; forbade all Aſſemblies, as unlawfull and ſeditious, to the end that the *Olimiera* might unite with the remainder of the Parliament againſt the other Citizens: The Prince of *Conty* did not approve of bringing in the Troops, as a thing which would make the Citizens diſperate and and force them to open a Gate to the Dukes of *Vandoſm* and *Candal*, which would prove the utter deſolation and ruine of the whole City: ſo that the reſult was, that they ſhould only make uſe of the Ordinances of Parliament. The next day the Counſellors of Parliament going to meet, were hindred

dred by a party of Citizens, telling them the Parliament was at *Agen*, and not at *Bourdeaux*: *Virlade* clap'd a Court of Guard before the Palace of Judicature, to hinder the Entrance of the Counſellors; and upon the Exchange ordered the Sieur *de Lovergnac*, one of the Advocates, to reade a Letter publickly from the Duke of *Candale*, in which he offered the Citizens his Mediation, and a General Amneſty: The people, though they did not accept thereof, yet they deſired *Virlade* and *Baccalan*, that they would be preſent as their Tribunes, at the Counſels held for publick buſineſs in the Archbiſhops Palace. This being the poſture of Affairs in *Bourdeaux*, and the greater part of the Citizens diſpoſ'd for Peace, the Kings Generals thought it not amiſs to encou-

rage

rage theſe Proceedings, and to hinder the ſeditious ſpirits of the *Olmiera* from interrupting them,) to cauſe their Troops to advance from their Quarters about *Begle*, towards the Gate of Saint *Julian*, and at the ſame time to bring the Fleet above *Lormont*.

This Council was immediately put in execution, the Duke of *Candale*'s Troops marching forward by Land, to the number of about 4000 Foot and 200 Horſe. The Clouds of duſt, which the trampling of the Horſes rais'd in the Air, and the noiſe of the Artillery from the Ships againſt the Poſt of *Bacalan*, was ſeen and heard with ſo much confuſion and terrour, that the *Frondeurs*, and ſome Counſellours of the Parliament, who were met in the Burſe, or Exchange, diſſolv'd

diſſolv'd the Aſſembly ſuddenly in great fear, upbraiding the others that under the colour of Peace they had plotted the ſurprize and deſolation of the Town. *Virlada* did his utmoſt endeavor to change the Officers that had the Command of the Gates (which were all of them *Olmieſti*) but being yet all alone with the Advocate *Dalon*, adviſing what was to be done, their deſign being diſcover'd, and ſeeing the people incens'd againſt them, he reſolv'd to repair to the Town-houſe, and there with the help of ſome of his friends, attempt the nomination of new Captains. Here he found the Prince of *Conty*, and repreſented to him, that in reſpect of the confuſions within the City, and the approach of the enemy without, the Citizens alſo being refractory, and unwilling to follow their old Officers, not ſo much as their Serjeant-Major *Periera*,

riera; it was better (as he did most humbly intreat) for his own proper ſecurity, to accept of thoſe few Captains, which in the name of the Citizens he tendred to him, inſinuating withal a jealouſy, of the pretenſion of the Jurates of the City againſt his Authority, if it ſhould happen into their power to chooſe them, as they deſired. The Prince to rid himſelf of him quickly, fearing to be ſurprized, having taken their Oaths, they took poſſeſſion of their places in the Council held in the Arch-Biſhops Palace, and fell into debate immediately about the moſt probable Expedients to obtain a Peace; to which end *Virlade* offred himſelf to go forthwith and negotiate with the Duke of *Candale*, without expecting a Paſsport, not to loſe time.

Marſin thought to elude him, appointing him for his Companion

Baz

Baz, a Mareſchal de Camp, and his very great Confident. But *Virlade* departed at Midnight with the ſingle Permiſſion of the Prince, without the ſaid *Baz*: *Bacalan* was nominated alſo to go to *Vandoſme* with *Calapian*, (another Mareſchal de Camp, Brother to the Marquefs *de Laſignan*, and ſtrictly engaged in *Marſin*'s intereſt;) *Virlade* repreſented to the Duke of *Candale* the intention the City had to ſubmit themſelves to the obedience of the King, and ſhewed him the full power they had given him to treat, as alſo a Letter of credit from the Prince of *Conty*, who to prevent the fatal effects of a Conſpiracy contrived againſt his life, by certain perſons which had been baniſh'd, and were return'd again into the Town, condeſcended to treat with the ſaid Duke

Duke, his particular friend, in the behalf, and for the ſecurity of his Nephew the Duke *de Enguien*, the Princeſſes, and the reſt of his Party, and he entreated him moſt earneſtly to interpoſe his Authority, that the good Citizens might receive the effects of the Kings Clemency, rather then of his Juſtice.

The Duke receiv'd theſe Overtures with great civility, and declaring himſelf a friend to the Prince of *Conty*, he expreſs'd all the demonſtrations of eſteem that could be expected from an entire Correſpondence, it being neceſſary for the better carrying on of the Treaty, firſt to make a Truce, which *Viralda* earneſtly preſs'd, the Duke reply'd, he would conclude nothing of himſelf, till he had adviſed with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, with whom he went hand in hand in carrying on the Kings Intereſt; yet they proceeded ſo far, that

that the Duke prohibited his ſouldiers under ſevere penalty to go out of their Quarters, or to commit any Acts of Hoſtility, either againſt the Goods or Lives of the *Bourdelots*. The Duke in the mean time ſent the Chevalier *de Muns*, Captain of his Guards, to complement the Prince, and to aſſure the inhabitants of his good affection, and ſincere mediation to his Majeſty in their behalf; from thence the ſaid Captain repair'd to the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to give him an Account of what had paſſed. *Bacalan* made the ſame ſubmiſſions to the Duke of *Vendoſm*, who receiv'd him with extraordinary Courteſie, anſwerable to the ſweetneſs and affability of his humour.

That very ſame day *Gourville* arrived from the Court, at the Duke of *Vendoſmes* quarters, and deſiring to paſs likewiſe into the Duke

Duke of *Candales*, the next way being thorow the Town; he ſent thither for a Paſsport, which (every one being curious to underſtand how Affairs went ſince their ſeparation from the Prince of *Condy*,) they preſently granted. He arrived late in Town, and *Lenets* houſe being near the Poſt-houſe, where he alighted; he made his firſt Viſit to him, and ſtayed with him all night, which gave ſome jealouſie to the Prince of *Conty*, and the Dutcheſs of *Longueville*, who imagin'd, that coming from the Court he had had private Inſtructions to treat with *Marſin* and *Lenet*, who were then in no good correſpondence with the Prince and the Dutcheſs.

The next day he went to pay his Viſits to them, who were very importunate with him, to know what Orders he had brought along with him from the Court, and be-

cauſe he aſſured them, that he would not meddle with any thing, without communicating with them, and deſired them that they would look upon him as a Perſon wholly devoted to the ſervice of the King, they look'd upon him with more ſuſpicion then before.

The Curioſity of the Princes entertain'd him in long Diſcourſe of ſeveral things, ſo that the ſame effect his Conference with *Lenet* had wrought in the Prince, the ſame did his diſcourſe with the Prince produce in *Marſin* and *Lenet*, and the rather becauſe not having negotiated any thing with them, they concluded his Orders were to treat only with the Prince, ſo that they were all of them equally in the dark. *Gourville* purſued his Voiage in the Company of *Baz.*, (who was ſent by *Marſin* to the Camp at *Begle*, to have an

eye

eye upon *Virlade*'s Proceedings) and coming to the Duke of *Candale*, who received him with great kindneſs, he communicated to the Duke all that was to be done for his Majeſties ſervice in *Bourdeaux*, according to the Inſtructions he had received from Cardinal *Mazarine*. Joyning with *Viralde*, they together obtain'd a ſuſpenſion of Arms for three days, in which time the Duke of *Candale* promiſed to ſpeak with the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to adjuſt the Articles of the Truce, not only for the City, but for the whole Province of *Guienne*.

In the mean time the Prince of *Conty* went to the Exchange, and put on a white Scarf, to the great joy of the people. But the inconveniences which might ariſe from the frequent reſort of the Kings Officers and Souldiers to the town,

being represented to him, he prohibited the admitting any of them for the future, without a Passport.

Whilst things were thus in Agitation, *Virlada* return'd to *Bourdeaux*, and inform'd both the Prince and the Citizens of his Negotiations with the Duke of *Candale*.

Marsin, being enrag'd to see the Conclusion of the Treaty so near, which he sought with all Art and Industry to protract and interrupt, he would not consent that any Answer should be return'd from the Arch-bishops Palace. Whereupon *Viralda*, (to animate the people the more, and to excite them to Peace) produced another Letter from the Duke of *Candale*, by which he permitted the Citizens to go to their Countrey-houses if they pleas'd, to get in their Harvest, and distributed Passports to those

those that desired them, who came in great throngs.

The Duke of *Vandosm* likewise sent *Butin* his Secretary into *Bourdeaux*, to assure the Citizens of his inclinations to favour them, but that he would not admit of any Treaty without the consent and participation of the Duke of *Candale*, and that the Propositions might be the better discuss'd and examin'd, they would meet together, and not separate, till the Treaty was concluded or broke off.

Butin was receiv'd with extraordinary Acclamation; but the Chevalier *Todias* represented, that it was contrary to the Rules of War, and against their proper interest to shew such partiality. The Secretary was sent back, and *Vandosmes* Letter delivered to the Prince of *Conty*: *Marsin* came into the Council assembled in the

Arch-biſhops Palace, and ſharply reproved *Virlade*, for that in his Preſence he had ſuffered *Feran* (a Huguenot Miniſter) to inveigh againſt the Princes party before the Duke of *Candale*, adding, that this was a clear demonſtration, that the Huguenots hated the *Spaniards*, which was repugnant to the common intereſt, by reaſon they could hope for relief from no other Countrey but *Spain*, and that he and *Feran* both, would have but little thanks from the Citizens.

Marſin hearing the relation of theſe tranſactions was not a little diſturbed, who foreſeeing that all would be loſt, the greateſt part of the inhabitants being diſpoſed to return to the obedience of their King.

A Paſsport was here demanded for the Duke of *Vandoſm*'s Galleys to go and receive the Duke of *Candale* at *Begle*. *Marſin* oppos'd it, ſaying, it might be a Treachery,

ry, and propoſed that the Duke might be conveyed in the Veſſels belonging to the Town, whereupon a Conteſt aroſe betwixt him and others, who maintained, that it was not decent for the Kings General to appear in any Ships, but what belong'd to His Majſty; *Marſin* inſiſted that the Deputies might be changed; but theſe being in good eſteem with the people that were well-affected, they were confirm'd, and the Articles of the Truce enlarged. The Contents of them were, that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe till the Conſummation or Rupture of the Treaty; That there ſhould be no communication betwixt the ſouldiers and inhabitants, without paſsports from the Kings Generals. That when the Kings Troops ſhould be removed further off, quarters ſhould be granted to the Princes Forces, four leagues from *Bourdeaux*.

That during the Treaty, there ſhould be free entrance for all kind of Proviſions into the Town; That Paſſes ſhould be given to certain perſons, to be ſent into *Flanders*, to give advice of what paſſ'd to the Prince of *Condy*, and into *Spain*, to his Catholique Majeſty, That *Baltaſſer* with his Troops might retire to *Tartas*. The Article concerning the Paſsport into *Spain* was diſputed, and at length altered by the Prince of *Conty*, it being agreed on, that only notice ſhould be given to the Generals of the *Spaniſh* Fleet; But with order not to come near *Bourdeaux*, for if they did they ſhould neither be received nor aſſiſted. All theſe Tranſactions being highly diſpleaſing to *Marſin*, and all ſuch as were enemies to the peace, they raiſed new murmures and diviſions in the City, and plotted all ways to break or diſturb the Treaty;

They

They assured the people that there was Corn enough in the *Magazines* for three Months; That the want of provisions, and sickness encreasing daily in the Kings Army, they could not long subsist, nor be able to make the least opposition against the *Spanish* Fleet, which was expected every moment, with ample supplies, both of Victuals, Money and men, so that holding out but a few days longer they should obtain a Peace much more advantageous. That the Prince of *Condy* was in *Flanders* with a powerful Army, able to march to *Paris* without any obstruction, by reason of the weaknes of the Kings Forces, and the peoples disaffection to the Cardinal. *Marsin* continued to declaim against the Propositions of the peace, as dishonourable to the name of their Union, and to their Promises, and oaths so often reiterated, not to

abandon the Prince of *Condy*, That it was nothing but the effect of a Conſpiracy of a few perſons corrupted by the flatteries of *Mazarine*, and inveigled with the thoughts of bettering their own fortune by the ruine of the publick intereſt. That their Offers were to be ſhunn'd as the ſinging of a Sirene, That having offended a Prince to the quick, the beſt Counſel was to ſee him no more except in a Picture: But on the contrary, thoſe who underſtood the Artifices and machinations of ſeditious perſons, were of another judgement, and declar'd,

That things were reduc'd now to ſuch an extremity, they muſt fall inevitably into the hands of the *Spaniard*, and live under their yoke and dominion, or become miſerable ſacrifices to the armes and vengeance of their own King. That the State could never fall under

under greater Tyranny, then what they then ſuffered under the Officers of the Princes, who had no other aim then to ſatisfie their inſatiable deſire of robbing them both of their honour and eſtates, leaving them in a miſerable and languiſhing condition. That the City, not being to be brought to a worſe plight, ought to embrace ſo happy an opportunity of redeeming it ſelf from ſuch imminent dangers, whilſt the Generals, with unexpected Courteſie, diſtributed every where his Majeſties grace and favours, full of clemency and pity, and thought it greater honour to be the inſtruments of his mercy then revenge. That now was the time to wipe off all the unworthy ſtains of rebellion, by making it appear, they were rather the effects of a few peoples violence, then any univerſal diſguſt. That *Marſin* (as a ſtranger) was manifeſtly more ſolicitous for his own private intereſt

intereſt for the Princes, and therefore he ran things to Extremity, with falſe and pretended promiſes of releif, which if ſoberly conſider'd, was rather to be abhorr'd then receiv'd, ſeeing by prolonging the War, all the people muſt of neceſſity be precipitated into an eternal, and inextricable confuſion, and their revenues brought to nothing, conſiſting principally in trade with ſtrangers, and in the fruits of the field, the one abſolutely precluded and interrupted, and the other like to be deſtroy'd, by the ſpoiling of their Vintage.

They further added, that the Princes profeſſing the eaſe of the people, to whom they had ſo many Obligations, it was to be ſuppoſ'd, they would not conſent, that for the advantage of a few of their party, ſo many innocents ſhould be ruin'd; and that themſelves, being

ing of ſo high a birth, by returning to their obedience, they might reſtore themſelves to their priſtine Authority and *Grandeur* in the Kingdom of *France*, where no true *Frenchman*, by reaſon of their natural antipathy could willingly brook the *Spaniards*, who ſought to advantage themſelves by theſe troubles, alluring the uncautious by the luſtre of their Gold, and deluding the people more with falſe hopes then really aſſiſting them with any formidable and effectual force. Finally, they concluded, that having for their own Sovereign, a King given them by God, they ought not to doubt of his being endowed with ſo Noble and Generous a mind as to forget injuries, and pardon Offences.

Theſe Reaſons, with the Engagement, into which moſt of the Citizens had publikely entred, and the fear of falling again under the out-

outrages of the *Olmeira*, in caſe they ſhould recover their former Authority by the means of foreign force, was the cauſe that the Aſſembly of the *Olmeiſti*, was expreſly forbidden, and the Captains of the quarters renewed with all diligence, and ſtrict Guards placed at the Gates to hinder the entrance of forreign Soldiers. They treated alſo privately with Colonel *Baltaſſer*, to gain him to their ſide, as a valiant and generous perſon, and one that was capable of doing much miſcheif, were he united with *Marſin*, with whom (by reaſon of ſeveral diſguſts paſt betwixt them) he held no very good correſpondence.

Virlade, being in the mean time return'd to *Begle*, to accompany the Duke of *Candale* to *Lormont*, and aſſiſt at the General *Truce*, receiv'd an expreſs from the Duke of *Vandoſme* at Mid-night, that 33 Sail

Sail of *Spaniſh* Ships were arriv'd within ſight of *Blay*; Whereupon the three days *Truce* being expir'd, the Duke of *Candale* thought it expedient to give them another indefinite, till the concluſion of the peace, and the publication of the Amneſty, which he did to engage the Citizens in a Treaty, before the news of the approach of the *Spaniſh Armada*, leſt they ſhould change their reſolutions, aud concurr with the contrary party.

It being concluded therefore, and eſtabliſh'd as firm as was poſſible, *Virlade* was diſpatch'd back to *Bourdeux*, to draw the Prince of *Conty* to a peremptory reſolution to declare puplickly for the ſervice of the King; where being arriv'd, he found the City much altered by the Artifices of *Marſin*, who (having been at the *Burſe*, to clear himſelf and *Lenet* of the machinations

chinations wherewith they were charg'd) he had in ſome meaſure mollifi'd the hearts of thoſe who had been exaſperated againſt him, and by the diſtribution of Money amongſt the Plebeians, captivated a good part of them, particularly thoſe of the Fraternity of Saint *John*, (which are ſo numerous they ſeldome appear leſs then 1500 in their proceſſion upon that Saints day) ſo that he cauſ'd them to faſten peeces of Red Ribbon to their Proceſſion-ſtaffs, and to cry up and down the ſtreets, and in their very Proceſſion, *Viva i Principi*, Long live the Princes.

Virlada, aſtoniſh'd at this change, rid amongſt them with a Trumpet of the Duke of *Candales* before him, ſnatching from ſome of them their Red Ribbons, giving them white, and caſting ſome Moneys amongſt them, he cauſ'd them quickly to change their note, and cry out

as

as faſt, *Viva il Re, e la Pace*, *Long live the King and the Peace*, and from thence paſſing to the Town-houſe, where the Prince of *Conty* then was, he preſt him to declare himſelf either for Peace or War, telling him, that as his ſervant, he could not but adviſe him of the evident danger he was in, ſeeing the deſign was to make themſelvs Maſters of the Town, though with the deſtruction and ruine of his Highneſs. That therefore he did earneſly deſire him to continue the ſuſpenſion of Arms, which during till the concluſion of the peace, would ſecure him, and take away all occaſion from the Kings Generals to attempt any thing againſt the City, which in the confuſions they were then in, would be no hard matter for them to do, to the endangering of his perſon, and his friends, or at leaſt to his diſhonour.

Theſe

These Propositions sunk very deep into the heart of the Prince, full of generosity, and therefore the more dispos'd to receive such counsels as were grounded on reason and honour; Besides, *Gonrville*, being in private Treaty with him at that time, who took great pains to remove him from all contrary sentiments; he finally resolv'd to subscribe the suspension of Arms; which was solemnly publish'd, and went to the Exchange to declare openly, that he renounc'd all leagues and confederacies with *Spain*.

Here were likewise read the Articles of peace, which were to be propos'd, as also a renunciation of the Citizens, of all Treaties with the *English*, and the Ministers of *Spain*, and this was also done in publique by the Prince, with much frankness, which drew after him all the acclamations of the people.

The

The Arrival of the *Spaniſh* Fleet was not yet known in *Bourdeaux*, and thoſe that underſtood the inconſtancy of the people always deſirous of novelties, endeavour'd to conceal it as much as was poſſible.

The Duke of *Candale* went to *Lormond* to the Duke of *Vandoſme*, and the articles of the *Truce* were agreed on in the ſame form they were preſented, except the granting of quarters to the Princes Troops, a paſsport to *Baltuſſer*, or liberty for bringing in victuals or Ammunition into the Town. They agreed afterwards, on the houre to meet the Deputies, to treat about the peace. The deſignes of the ſeditious and the *Spaniards* being in this manner defeated; The Kings Generals were much rejoyced, and the rather becauſe they had reaſon to fear, that if the *Spaniſh* Navy had ap-

appear'd before the Treaty had been concluded, they would easily have made themselves Masters of *Bourdeaux*, and all the Kings Affairs in *Guienne*, been utterly ruin'd, besids the prejudice they would have receiv'd in the other parts of the Kingdom by so potent, and so considerable a diversion.

The *Spanish* Fleet came to an Anchor at the mouth of the *Garonne*, and the Generals (having notice of the resolution of the *Bourdelois* whilst they lay there, attending the opportunity of the Tyde, to attempt the relieving of the Town) were in great confusion, and at a stand what to do, fearing to engage themselves in vain, further in the River, with so much hazard, not being assur'd to be receiv'd by the City, but rather treated as Enemies; They concluded at length to continue where they were upon their Guard, and

to

to dispatch away a Messenger with all speed to the *Spanish* Court, to give notice of the alteration of Affaires, that they might deliberate what was best to be done in this exigence. They sent likewise advice into *Flanders*, to the *Spanish* Ministers and the Prince of *Condy*, who at the receipt of this News saw his expectations quite vanisht, while with a secure confidence he had cherish'd himself, that the *Spanish* Fleet would have got easily to *Bourdeaux*, and have had the better of the day, if they came to an engagement; which the *Spaniards* themselves, gave evident tokens they were not willing to undertake upon a slight account.

On the 27. of *July*, the Deputies, being twelve in number (whereof Chevalier *Todias* was the chief) to whom was joyn'd the aforesaid *Virlade*, they propounded the Articles

ticles of the Peace. By the permiſſion of the Prince of *Conty*, *Bartau* a Citizen of *Bourdeux*, was ſent to the *Spaniſh* Navy, to let them know, that the City renounced all leagues and confederacies concluded with his Catholick Majeſty, and diſowned all ſuccours that came from him.

The Generals having perus'd the Propoſitions of Peace, they found ſome things too prejudicial to his Majeſtie's honor, ſo that they had like to have ſent back the Deputies; But apprehending, by rendring the *Bourdelois* diſperate, they might throw themſelves into the Arms of the *Spaniards* already advanced too far, they found out a medium very proper to compoſe all, which was to ſhorten the Trea- and come to a Conference, in which thoſe Articles that could not be granted, ſhould be remitted to the King, rather then to ſend away

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the Deputies. It being more then probable, that *Marſin* would take new courage by the diſcontents of the people, and the well-affected themſelves, ſeeing their hopes fruſtrated, would eaſily be perſwaded to admit the *Spaniſh* ſupplies.

For theſe Reaſons the Deputies were recall'd, and after having offer'd them the favour of the General Amneſty for the inhabitants of the Town, in the ſame form as it was granted to the *Pariſiens*, and as it was Regiſtred in the Parliament, transferr'd to *Agen*, To the Princes and Princeſſes, and all others of their partie, as ample paſsports as they could deſire; to the Generals and *French* Officers, leave to retire to their own houſes, and to the Foreign Troops to depart out of the Kingdom. They promiſ'd to examine the Articles in a Conference the day following; All which being tendred to the Prince of

Conty,

Conty and the assembly of the Citizens in the *Burse*, in two Sessions, they resolv'd them in this manner following.

Upon the 1. and 2. (after the Kings Declaration of 1650. was read,) it was agreed, That a general Amnesty should be granted to the Citizens of *Bourdeaux*, with confirmation of their priviledges.

The 3. (which respected the Person of the Prince of *Condy*, and his indemnity) was referr'd to the King: but it was propos'd, that they might have a months time to give him notice of their Treaty, by a Messenger expres, to whom the Kings Generals were to give a Passport to the Court, and from thence he was to have the Kings safe conduct into *Flanders*. That the Prince of *Conty*, and the Dutchess of *Longueville* were to be comprehended, if they pleased in the Amnesty of *Bourdeaux*, or if they desired

fired one ſeparately, it ſhould be granted them, in the beſt form, and verified for them and their dependents in the Parliament of *Paris*, as that for the *Bourdelois* was to be in the Parliament of *Guienne*. That the Duke *d' Enguien*, and the Princeſs his Mother ſhould have Paſſports given them for their ſecurity and reſidence, in caſe they were inclin'd to abide in any part of the Kingdom; That *Marſin* ſhould have liberty to go to *Liege* by Sea or by Land, as he pleaſ'd, it being his native Country; and the ſame to the Count *de Mora*, the Marquels of *Lufignan*, *Lenet*, and the reſt, if they refus'd the benefit of the Amneſty.

Some difficulties aroſe about the *Gens d'armes*, the Princes Guards, and the Regiment of *Enguien*, the Generals pretending that thoſe Troops belonging to the King, they ought either to be disbanded, or

entred again into his Majesties service, but the Example of the Capitulation at *Bellegard* prevailing; They consented that they should have ticketts given them for quarters, till they came to the Frontiers of the Kingdom. The Regiments of *Marque*, and *Marquese*, with the rest of the Princes party, were all of them disbanded. The *Irish* had leave to retire into *Spain*, having secretly treated with the *French* Generals.

The Castles were surrendred, the Prisoners released, but the dismantling of Fort-*Cæsar*, *Bourg*, and *Libourne*, and other places upon the River, was referr'd to the pleasure of the King.

There was a long debate likewise upon the restitution of the Parliament in *Bourdeaux*; as also upon the Article about the taking off the Imposts establish'd at *Bloy* of two Crowns upon every Tun

of

of Wine, the reimburſement of the debts contracted during the War, upon the Merchandizes and Rents, as alſo the revocation of the ſubſiſtence of the diſcharge of Taxes, and Tenths for ten years, and the ſuppreſſion of the Court of Aids, all which Articles being of more then ordinary importance, were left to the deciſion of his Majeſty.

Moreover, the Generals refus'd to comprehend *Villeneuf d' Agenois*, and the other Towns of the Princes ſide in this Treaty, alledging they were free to accep of the Amneſty, and return to their obedience without it if they pleas'd.

After this Conference the Duke of *Vandoſme* demanded of the Deputies what the ſentiment of the City of *Bourdeaux* would be.

these Articles being granted, the Kings General Pardon pass'd in the forme and manner requested, and the Souldiers drawn off: This was a long time under debate the 29. of *July* in the Burse, where in the presence of the Prince of *Conty*, the Duke *d' Enguien*, and *Lenet*, the Propositions of the Generals were read.

Which contained this, That the Articles being signed, they were to rely upon the word of the Generals as Persons of honour, seeing it would require time to procure the Kings confirmation, That the said Generals would enter into the City, allow Provisions to be brought in, and give security to the Princes and their Troops to retire; if otherwise they chose rather to expect the Kings Declaration before they suffered them to enter, in that case no Provisions were to be brought

brought in, nor liberty for any to come out but the Deputies themſelves.

The Counſellors of the Parliament, who were then in *Bourdeaux*, and who were all of them Frondeurs, eſpecially *Spagnet* and *Saux*, declar'd their opinions, That in that caſe War was to be preferr'd before a doubtful and uncertain Peace; That they ought not to conſent that the Kings Declaration ſhould be regiſtred any where, but in the Parliament ſitting in *Bourdeaux*: Nor the Generals permitted to enter into the City: But the Prince of *Conty* and *Lenet* were of another minde, and declar'd that they ought to treat with their Sovereign in termes of obedience and reſpect.

In this Intrigue they took this expedient, To cauſe the peace to be publiſhed, To attend the Kings ratification, with mutual Hoſtages on

both sides without admitting the Generals into the Town. To this was to added, That the people beginning to tumult and cry out for an end of the Treaty, and their miseries) the Troops should be sent away, and only some few days granted to the Princes, to adjust their Affairs; But the Generals would not condescend to these demands, replying, that if the peace was not absolutely concluded, they could not draw off the Kings Troops from the Town, and that whilst the Prince, Princesses, *Marsin*, *Lenet*, and others remain'd in the City, they must only expect the benefit of the bare suspension of Armes agreed on by the *Truce* of the 30th. of *July*.

The Prince of *Conty* (who for himself and his whole family, had subcrib'd a Treaty with *Gourville*, declar'd in the Assembly at the *Burse*; that for his part he relied

relied upon the Generals Parole, nor should his intereſt or his families hinder the Citizens from obtaining a ſpeedy remedy for their miſeries, by the withdrawing off the Troops, That as for his part he was reſolv'd to leave the Town forthwith, and retire to *Cadillac*.

It was declar'd likewiſe by the *Chevalier Todias*, That the Princeſs of *Condy* would retire to *L' Eſparre*, and the Dutcheſs of *Longueville* to *Plaſſac*, there to expect either their paſsports, or the Amneſty. The Dutcheſs of *Longueville* as ſoon as hers was arriv'd, by the conſent of the Duke her husband, retired out of the noiſe and clamours of the world, into a Monaſtery of Nuns in the Suburbs of *Moulins* in *Bourbonnois*.

The Deputies being return'd the ſame day, it was concluded that the Dukes might enter the Town, when

when they pleas'd, according to their condition and quality, and the honour due to His Majesties Armes, and that the Princes troops should withdraw as was desired.

The Passports were brought to the Princess of *Conay*, the Duke *d'Enguien*, *Marsin*, *Lenet*, & the same day were dispatch'd to Court, the Count of *Montesson* from the Duke of *Vandosme*, and the *Conte de Marinville* from the Duke of *Candale*, for the ratification of the Treaty; The 3d. of *August* the Dukes were receiv'd into the Town, with great Ceremony, and the universal applause of the people who but few days before were of a cleer contrary mind. The Dukes, to demonstrate the entire confidence they had in them, dismiss'd their own Guards, and caus'd their houses and persons to be guarded by the inhabitants. They elected new Jurats, and the Assemblies which

were

were held in the *Burſe*, were removed to the Town-houſe. The Princeſs with the Duke *d' Enguien* her Son, went to *Chaſtillon de Medoc*, *Marſin* into *Spain* by Sea; The Count *de Fieſco* took Poſt thither by land, the Prince of *Conty* retired to *Cadillac*, where he found *Langlade*, Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Secretary ſent thither to aſſiſt at the Treaties of *Bourdeaux*, but falling ſick he could not be preſent at the Concluſion.

Colonel *Baltaſſer* entred himſelf into the Kings ſervice with 600 Foot, and 400 Horſe. Monſieur *de la Rocque*, who was at that time with ſome Horſe and Foot, at the City of *Perigueux*, followed the example of *Baltaſſer*, and took up Armes for the King, the ſaid *la Rocque* conceiving a jealouſie, that the Marqueſs *de Chanlo*, Governour of that Town, had a deſign to take him Priſoner, went out himſelf

with some of his freinds, and repairing to the Commanders of the Kings forces, was an occasion of a Treaty with the Inhabitants of that place, in order to their returne to their Obedience. Father *Ythier* a Jesuite, by directions from Cardinal *Mazarine*, led the Dance, and not only disposed the mindes of the Inhabitants, but observing what pass'd, gave intelligence to Father *Bertaut*, who follow'd the business whilst *Ythier* was sick.

Besides this, another private Treaty was set on Foot with the *Irish* of that *Garrison*; But the Governour, (not fully confiding in that Nation, disgusted with those that had ordered them thither, and not satisfied with those that had receiv'd them) kept so vigilant an eye over them, that having a suspition of some design, he caus'd their Officers to be secur'd, and dispers't the Soldiers amongst

amongst his own companies he most trusted.

The Duke of *Candale* (who was too Generous to approve of a victory obtain'd by Circumvention or treachery) could not endure any such dishonorable ways, but resolv'd to besiedge that City, and reduce it with his Sword in his hand according to the more Glorious methods of War.

He had already caus'd the Artillery to be embarqu'd, and dispatch'd the Marquess *de Sovebeuf*, with part of his Troops, (commanded by the Marquess *de Cavillac*, and the Count *de St. Germain*) to invest it; But the Citizens, knowing how prejudicial it would be to expect a formal Siedge, resolv'd after the example of the *Bourdelois*, to betake themselves to their Arms, and force the Guard

of

of the Gates out of the hands of the Garriſon. The Governour having notice of their deſign, and being at that time in Treaty about leaving the Countrey, upon condition he might be permitted to march with his Troops to the Prince of *Candy*, his Maſter; he drew up all his men immediatly in the great Market-place, and his head being a little hot with wine, (having been at a Wedding-dinner) he went haſtily (accompanied only with his Page, and one of the Conſuls of the City) to the houſe of *Budan* the Kings Attourney, to demand the reaſon, how they durſt hold ſuch private Aſſemblies without his cognizance and permiſſion; when he came there, they repuls'd him very rudely, and told him there was no ſuch Aſſembly; but he preſſing on to enter by force, ſome of the Attourneys friends diſcharg'd their Firelocks upon

upon him, ſo that he fell down dead in the place, upon which the Inhabitants taking heart, they iſſued into the ſtreets arm'd, crying out, *Viva il Ré e la Pace, Long live the King and the Peace,* and dragging his body about in a moſt barbarous manner. The Soldiers were in no ſmall confuſion upon this accident, the Officers could not keep them together, nor oppoſe them againſt the fury of the people: they running from their colours, ſome one way, ſome another, inſomuch that the City remain'd entirely in the Citizens hands, without further obſtacle, who immediately diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to the Marquefs *de la Douze*, to deſire a Paſsport for their Deputies to wait upon the Duke of *Candale*, from whom they deſired the benefit of the Amneſty, and to return to their obedience to his Majeſty, as they accordingly did, one of the

moſt

most seditious amongst them being hang'd up, several others banish'd, and the Officers and Captains of the Quarters chang'd.

Villeneuf d' Agenois, proud that they had resisted the Count *de Harcourt*, and defeated his attempts; emulating the fury of the *Olmiera* of *Bourdeaux*; and in imitation of those inhabitants they listed several Companies, boasting to defend their liberty. To suppress their insolence, the Kings forces under the Command of the Marques *d' Aubeterre* approach'd the Town, at the time when their grain being ripe, (with which that place does exceedingly abound) the Inhabitants were preparing for Harvest; so that the Citizens foreseeing the loss of their Revenues, and that they could not live happily, being deprived of their estates, they preferr'd the fear of misery before the ambition

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of liberty, and ſent Deputies to the Prince of *Conty*, ſupplicating him to ſend them ſuccour, or make their Peace. But *Bourdeaux*, having already capitulated, and the Prince of *Conty* laid down his Arms, and retir'd to *Cadillac*, they began to treat with the *Conte de Vaillac*, and afterwards with the Duke of *Candale*, who ſent thither *la Ribere* a Counſellour of State, and Commiſſary of his Army, with whom their Amneſty was concluded, upon condition that their walls ſhould be pull'd down, their fortifications demoliſhed, and the Citizens who had bin too buſie and pragmatical, to pay 4000 Piſtols; beſides, to deliver 20 perſons priſoners, to be diſpos'd of as the Duke pleas'd, two of which were hang'd preſently, *Duretteſte* alſo arreſted by Order from the Count *d'Eſtrade*, was executed at the ſame time.

Whilſt

Whilſt the Duke of *Vandoſme* and *Candale*, were proceeding with great ſweetneſs and Moderation, towards the ſettlement of Affairs in *Bourdeaux*, they omitted not to watch over the Actions of ſome perfidious perſons, who became more ſavage and brutal, by how much the Generals (repleat with all vertue) uſed them with more then ordinary kindneſs and courteſie.

Sir *George Cartret* an *Engliſh*man had intelligence, that one *Edwards*, ſent by the Parliament of *England*, lay privately in a certain place in the Town, blowing up the coals of Rebellion; which were not quite extinct, but lay ſtill glowing in the hearts of ſome ſeditious people. About the ſame time a ſmall *Felucca* was taken caſually, with Letters from *Lenet* to the ſaid *Edwards*, inviting him to a Counſel which was to be held

held aboard the *Spaniſh* Admiral. Two Citizens of *Bourdeaux* were apprehended likewiſe with Letters from the ſaid *Lenet*, to ſeveral perſons in the Town, and particularly to certain Ladies.

By all theſe Diſcoveries, it being ſufficiently clear their deſign was to reunite with the *Spaniards*, and to revive the hopes of the *Frondeurs*, which were not yet quite extinguiſh'd, the Dukes were more vigilant then before, and applied themſelves with all imaginable diligence, to find out fit remedies for theſe wounds, which were not yet well cloſed.

After the Proceſſion of the 15. of *Auguſt*, *Eſpagnet* was impriſoned, and ſent with a good Guard to the Caſtle of *Angouleſme*. Paſſports were given to ſeveral perſons ſuſpected to contrive new troubles, to remove elſewhere, among which were the Counſellors *du Duke*, *de*

de Manveſin, and *la Cheſe*: Some Troops were commanded towards *Merau*, to be imbark'd, if need were, in the Kings Ships, in order to the ingaging of the *Spaniſh* Fleet, which was then at Anchor within ſight of *Royan*, a ſmall Town, but of great ſtrength, and importance, having *Xaintonge*, on its right hand, and the Country of *Medoc* on its left. Other Souldiers were ſent into *Xaintonge*, where the whole Countrey was in Armes apprehending the landing of the *Spaniards* in thoſe parts. And all Inconveniences were with ſuch diligence prevented, by the order of *Mazarine*, that the Rebellion could by no wayes take Footing again, nor diſturb the peace and tranquillity of the *Bourdelots*. Who being grown wiſe at their owne coſt had found that the worth and excellency

cellency of good Orders is not to be discern'd, without a sence and experience of disorders.

THE

The HISTORY *of the Managements of*

CARDINAL MAZARINE.

Part II. Lib. II.

AFfairs going on in this manner in *Guienne*, with ſuch advantage to the King, and glory of the Cardinal, whoſe fortune appear'd more and more favourable to him in all his Enterprizes. In the other parts, on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, the Armies encamp'd themſelves with different deſignes. The *Spaniards* with the Prince of *Condy*, truſting in the greatneſs of their force, which conſiſted of 30000 fighting men, extended their quarters and lay at large, ſeeking to allure the *French* Army to a Battel, becauſe if

if they obtein'd the victory, they hoped to advance to the very Gates of *Paris*, to encourage those as were dispos'd to sedition, to create new troubles before the Affairs in *Guienne* were compos'd, to the advantage of the King, and by forcing their way into the heart of the Countrey, to fill the whole Kingdom with horrour and confusion. The number of their Counsellors being great, the opinions were various what course they were to steer to bring their designs to a happy issue: For though the Prince of *Condy* stood firm in his opinion of marching to the *Seine*, without engaging in any tedious Leagure; yet the *Spanish* Captains were backward in concurring with the undaunted thoughts of this warlike Prince, as being fearful to engage their Army in some desperate Affair, or puff up the Prince with too much glory,

glory, of whose instability, as a *French*-man, (though their experience since has convinc'd them of his constancy) it appear'd, they were not a little jealous: after various consultations upon the best and most seasonable expedient, it was resolv'd all ways should be tried to force the Enemie to a battel, and according to the event of that, they might proceed afterwards to other resolutions. With these designes the Army advanc'd, facing the *French* for several days, and parted only by the River *Oyse*.

The Mareschal *de Turenne*, though in number inferiour to the *Spanish* Army, out of the greatness of his courage, would with all his heart have accepted of the Combate, but his generous Spirit was restrain'd by the mature experience he had gain'd, to his great glory,

glory, in 22 *Campaigne's*, in which, though young, he had always the Principal Command; beſides, he was with-held by expreſs orders from the Cardinal, who conſidering very wiſely, that the fortune of the whole Kingdom, depending upon that Army, they ought not to expoſe their paſt labours, their preſent condition, and their future hopes, to the hazard and uncertainty of a Battel, with ſo much diſadvantage; wherefore in this caſe, following the example of that politick Roman, who by his cunctation and delays deſtroy'd the Army of the *Carthaginians*; He contented himſelf to Alarm the Enemies Camp, now in the flanck, now in the Front, now in the Rear, and by forcing them, ſomtimes to keep cloſe, ſomtimes to haſten, ſomtimes to retard their March, reduce them to a ſcarcity of proviſions, and finally to fruſtrate all the deſignes they

they had contrived against *France*. But their being in the Marefchal *Turenne* no leſs, then in the Prince of *Condy* an ardent and immenſe deſire of glory, he could not ſatisfie the fervour of his mind, if in ſo conſpicuous an occaſion he gave not ſome proof or teſtimony of his valour. He paſt the River therefore one day with 7 or 800 Horſe, and joyning with his main Guard, which was kept on the other ſide, he fell upon the Enimies Guards at the head of the Fens of *Fonſomme*, and charg'd them ſo briskly, that he beat them into their main Body, took ſeveral Priſoners, and return'd with great honour to his quarters.

In the mean time the King, the Cardinal, and the whole Court arriv'd at the Army the 24. of July, where he was received with extraordinary applauſe, there being drawn up in excellent Order an hundred

hundred Squadrons of Horſe, and 18 Battalions of Foot, in all about 16000 old Souldiers, well inured to the Warres, with a great Number of experienc'd Officers, and Reformadoes. The Mareſchal *de Turinne* being willing to entertain the King with the ſight of a Skirmiſh, very much deſired by his Majeſty, who is naturally Martial: He forded the *Oyſe* with his light Horſe, *Gens d' armes*, and about a Thouſand other ſelect Horſe, and fell again upon the ſame Guards of the enemie and beat them back: The Prince of *Condy*, being confident, that upon the arrival of the King, the *French* Generals would diſpoſe themſeves for a Battel, he put his Troops in Order, and ſtood firm, obſerving their motion, till the King was retreated, and underſtanding afterward it was but a party of Horſe, he was much

troubled he had not advanc'd, and try'd his fortune in a charge.

The King remain'd all that day in the Camp, animating every body with the Majesty of his presence, and filling them with an impatient desire of signalizing themselves in his service.

He dined at the Mareschal *Turenne*'s, with a great number of his principal Officers, who had the honour to be called by his Majestie to his own Table. He supped with the Mareschal *de la Ferte Senneterre* in the same order, and return'd to lodge in the Mareschal *de Turenne*'s Quarters, in the midst of the Army. The Cardinal having given the Generals Orders and Instructions how they should regulate themselves that *Campagne*, return'd with the King to *Paris*.

Two or three days after the Kings departure, the *Spanish* Army quitted their Posts, and took their March directly towards *San Simon* and'

and at *Senocourt* pass'd over the *Somme*. The *French* Army follow'd them by the way of *la Fere*, and quarter'd at *Chery*, and *Maiau*, and pass'd the *Oyse*, at the place where it formes it self into a little *Island*, and a little above *Verduel*, and *Traueſſy*, they drew into *Battalia*, from whence they march to *Fargny*, where they encamp'd; observing always the enemy, that they might not have time to sit down before any place, and entrench themselves, which was their design, after they found how difficult it was to draw the *French* to an engagement.

The Prince of *Condy*, suspecting that *Turenne* would fall upon his Rear as he was passing St. *Simon*, he march'd through with all speed, and lodged within a league of *Ham*, doubting he would attaque that most important place, scituate upon the *Somme*, betwixt St. *Quintin* and *Peron*.

This ſudden motion obliged the *French* Generals to advance to *Chauny*, a Town upon the *Oyſe*, and from thence to *Noyon*, the chief City of a County upon the ſame River, with a ſtrong wall about it, and well-peopled, where they made a halt for ſome days, while the *Spaniards* facing them, the Prince of *Condy* paſs'd with ſix thouſand men at *Magny*, and march'd from thence to *Roye*, and approaching it in three ſeveral places, he forced it to ſurrender: *Turenne* hearing what had paſs'd, and ſuſpecting he might ſurprize ſome of the Towns upon the *Somme*, he advanc'd to *Magny*. *Condy* deſigning againſt *Corbie*, pretended to march with part of his Army towards *Beauvais*, to draw the *French* Army from their Poſt, and at the ſame time to inveſt *Corbie*.

Turenne, who by long experience underſtood the Arts of the Prince, and

and knew very well he would not engage himſelf far in *France*, with ſo many ſtrong Towns at his back, and an Army in his flanck, in ſtead of following him, as ſeemed requiſite by the Rules of War; On the 9. of *Auguſt* he marched to *Magny*, where they made Bonefires and rejoycings in the Camp, for the happy news of the reduction of *Bourdeaux*, which much encouraged the Army, ſo that ſpeedily paſſing the River, he diſpatch'd the *Comte de Schomberg*, with 400 Horſe and 200 Foot, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Corbie*, and prevent the Princes deſign.

At the ſame time the whole *French* Army march'd towards *Ham*, paſs'd the River in the night, and lodg'd on the other ſide, where *Turenne*, having intelligence that the Count *de Maille*, with a large Convoy of Ammunition, and 4000 Pioneers was departed from

Cambray, to reinforce the *Spaniſh* Army, in caſe they ſhould inveſt any place; Incontinently with the greateſt part of his Horſe, and a commanded party of Foot, the the next morning at break of day he clap'd himſelf in the way that the Convoy was to paſs, with reſolution to ſet upon them: But the Prince having ſmelt his deſign, (as being no leſs acquainted with the Practices of *Turenne*, and the greateſt part of his Commanders, moſt of them having ſerv'd under him) and that there was nothing to be done at that time, turning head with his light Horſe, and marching with all diligence towards the *Somme*, ſent advice by *Polenet* (Groom of his Chamber,) to the Count *de Maille*, to return again with his Convoy to *Cambray*.

Polinet, returning back the ſame day

day was taken Priſoner by a Party of the Royalliſts, who underſtanding by him, and afterwards by the Scouts (which had been at the very Gates of *Cambray*) that *Maille* was retreated, and that the Prince having caſt two Bridges of Boats over the *Somme*, had paſs'd it, and lodg'd himſelf upon the banck of it, betwixt *Corbie* and *Bre*, *Turenne* return'd with great dexterity towards his Camp, which was already advancing towards him; and having joyn'd with the Mareſchal *la Ferte*, they ſecured their Baggage under the walls of *Peronne*, and encamp'd at a Village not far from that Town, and at no great diſtance from the *Spaniſh* Army, taking poſſeſſion of a convenient place to ſuſtain a battel, if occaſion offered it.

The

The Prince in the mean time believ'd he ſhould catch *Turenne* unprovided, and conſtrain him to fight; and in this confidence he march'd all night long, and with ſo much expedition, that the next morning, in ſight of *Peronne*, he found the enemies baggage with its Guards, who having no Alarm, thought his coming impoſſible: But his men being very weary with the tediouſneſs of their March, he forbore falling upon them, *Turenne* in the mean time having drawn his Army to *Mont St. Quintin*, which is an Abby upon a Hill. The Prince found him in ſo good Order, he had no minde to provoke him at ſuch a diſadvantage. However *Condy* made as if he was come on purpoſe to attaque him, thereby to hold him in ſuſpence, till he could receive the Convoy from *Cambray*, without which there was no probability of being

being able to lay Siedge to any place. But in the mean-time, while he endeavored by ſmall skirmiſhes to amuſe them with the expectation of a Battel: he caus'd his Vauntguard to march directly towards Saint *Quintin*, leaving the Kings Camp on the right hand, and a great Wood betwixt both Armies: *Turenne*, having his eyes open upon all occaſions, and not willing the enemie ſhould march directly before him, as the Prince of *Condy* did deſign, he advanc'd with equal diligence, and prevented him at a Poſt which the Prince thought to have poſſeſt: *Condy* was hereupon obliged to make a halt, by which means the Armies were once again brought to face one another, there being nothing betwixt them but a little valley, and that very eaſie and acceſſible, above which the *French* placed a ſtrong Guard over againſt

a Wood which ran up almost to the Enemies Camp, not above a Musquet-shot distant. Here both Armies stood their ground, facing one another three or four days, with great wariness, the Prince and the *Spanish* Generals, being unwilling to come to an Engagement, in a place the Mareschals had chosen so much to their advantage.

On the 14. of *August*, there happen'd a smart skirmish, in which the two Counts, brothers of *Russy* ingaged themselves too far, and *Turenne*'s Lieutenant-Collonel was slain: The same day the Prince of *Taranto*, the Marquess *de Bouteville* and the Count *de Duras*, being upon the Prince of *Condy*'s out-Guards, and curious of seeing and saluting the Mareschal *Turenne*, who at the same time was by accedent at his, they sent a Trumpet to desire they might have the honour

nour to kiſs his hands, which being granted, they were received by *Turenne* with his uſual kindneſs and affability, and diſcours'd together with reciprocal Complements. Some Gentlemen alſo from the Kings Camp, went to pay their reſpects to the Prince of *Condy*, who drew near within 200 Paces of *Turenne*, and poſſibly with a deſire to ſpeak with him; but *Turenne* being aware of it, pretending ſome buſineſs, he departed from that place without ſtaying for the Invitation, which as was ſuppoſed, the Prince was about to ſend him by one of his Gentlemen.

Two houres before day, upon the 25. of *Auguſt*, the Prince raiſed his Camp, and march'd towards St. *Quintin*, of which *Turenne* having advertiſement, and ſuſpecting the attaque of ſome of thoſe places, he cauſed the Count *de Beaujeu* to repaſs the *Somme* with 1200 Horſe, and

and 600 Foot, with Orders to keep nigh *Ham* and Saint *Quintin*, to be ready to succour which of those places he should fall upon: The *French* Generals repass'd the River at *Peronne*, marching all Night, and the next day directing their way towards *Ham*. *Beaujeu*, being arriv'd at Saint *Quintin*, he had news that the Count *de Duraz* was with 2000. Horse commanded out of the Enemies Army, and advanc'd to invest *Guise*; whereupon with all diligence crossing the *Fere*, he put a good supply of men very seasonably into that place, of which the Prince of *Condy* having notice, he commanded the said Count back to the Army, after he had fac'd the Town 12 houres together.

The Prince perceiving his designes hitherto ineffectual, and much troubled to find so much Conduct and Courage in the Kings Cap-

Captains, he reſolv'd to try another way, advancing his Army within a League of *Ham*, diſtending it along a little River (which there diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Somme*,) with a reſolution to attaque that place, or if the Kings Army appear'd to relieve it, to fall deſperately upon them, and with his ſword in his hand, in that field, to determine all differences and emulations. He was no ſooner arrived at his appointed Poſt, but he ſaw the *French* Army on the other ſide ready to flanck him, and at his back the Count *de Beaujeu*, who having repaſs'd the *Oyſe*, had placed himſelf at *Fargny*, to take ſuch reſolutions as the accidents of Affairs ſhould direct.

Three weeks together the Armies lay facing one another in this poſture, without any Action: at length the Prince of *Condy* and *Spaniſh* Generals, deſpairing of their

their deſign'd Inroad into *France*, or of giving them battel, or ſurprizing any Town upon the *Somme*, by reaſon of the great vigilancy and precaution of the *French* Generals, they grew very confus'd and variable in their Counſels. *Condy* had inſinuated into the *Spaniſh* Miniſters and Captains, that upon his entrance into *France*, he ſhould meet with ſo much welcom and aſſiſtance, that they ſhould make their way more by the good-will of the people, then by the ſword: But not managing his Intereſt dexterouſly, and wanting the means the Cardinal had, to inveigle and cajole by recompences, thoſe who were of a contrary judgment, he found himſelf deluded, and thoſe perſons who had promis'd him their fidelity, in lieu of proving conſtant to his party, let themſelves be corrupted by the ſaid Cardinal, and ſerved more to endamage and prejudice him, then

to

to assist and profit him.

The generous mind of the Prince being netled in point of reputation, (which being lessned already by his daily misfortunes, would be absolutely lost, if with so much preparation, and so great forces, he should consume unprofitably a whole *Campagne*, which at first did seem to promise so much advantage and glory to *Spain*, and threaten so much ruine and destruction to the Kingdom of *France*) in a full Counsel of War he propos'd the Enterprize of *Rocroy*, making good his opinion both with martial and politick Arguments.

He acquainted them, that he was inform'd the Garrison was very weak, by reason the Chevalier *Montague*, Governor of the place, upon confidence that he could not be attaqued, had sent away the Regiment of the Crown to *Rhetel*: That therefore in 12 dayes time it might be taken,

That

That there would be no great difficulty to invest it, in respect there were no great Rivers to pass, and the Siedge would be very easie, since the Town lying betwixt thick woods, whosoever were first to gain the Passes, might be able to maintain them & defend their lines with a very few men. That *Rocroy* would be of very great importance being a Key of the Frontiers of *Picardy*; and though indeed the loss of it would be no great detriment to *France*, yet it was very considerable to the *Spaniards*; for by this place the *French* made all the adjacent Countrey pay Contribution, and a great part of the Province of *Luxenbourg*.

These Considerations of the Prince of *Condy* were excellently good, and his opinion credited and receiv'd as an Oracle by all the Commanders: But the *Spaniards* who seldom put their foot into the

the water, till they have firſt ſounded the bottom, and who hold Prudence as an inſeparable Companion of all their Actions, though in appearance, they inclined to the Propoſitions of the Prince, by way of Complaiſance, yet in reality they did not aſſent in their hearts, for it being formerly by agreement betwixt them and the ſaid Prince, declar'd, that all ſuch Towns as ſhould be taken within the diſtance of three Leagues from the Frontiers of *Flanders*, ſhould belong abſolutely to the Prince, they conſidered, that they ſhould expoſe and conſume their Army in the acquiſition of a place that would adde nothing to the advantage of their Crown, and would be rather inſtrumental towards the reconciliation of the ſaid Prince with the Court of *France*, then any furtherance towards the General peace,

of

of *Spain*: To this they added, that if the Siege ſhould happen to prove longer then was propos'd, they ran a great hazard of conſuming their Men, their Money, and their patence; So that at length their Souldiers failing, they ſhould no longer be Maſters of the Field, in which conſiſted the hopes of thoſe, who relying upon their aſſiſtance, were contriving new Cabals in *France*. The Count *de Fuenſaldagne*'s judgment was to lay ſiege to *Arras*, ſeeing they had an Army big enough to undertake it, and maintain a line of Circumvallation about it.

Others were of opinion, that encamping ſtill with their Army in the Enemies Countrey, they ſhould not only put them to a great burden of the War, but might with money and promiſes encourage and propagate their Intelligenc:

gence, whereby to obtain an advantageous victory, which could never be compleat unleſs they advanc'd into the very bowels of *France*, and divided that powerful and opulent City of *Paris* from their Union with the King; But as this had been endeavored, even from the beginning without any effect, ſo was there leſs hopes now, eſpecially ſince by the pacification of *Guienne*, the intereſt of the Princes was in a declining condition, and the credit of the Cardinal much increaſed. At laſt the Enterprife of *Rocroy* was reſolv'd on, To which effect the Count *de Ligneville* advanced with 3000 Horſe with all ſpeed, to block up the Town the 5th. of *September* by break of day, and was followed by the whole Army, which was ſo unexpected, and not foreſeen by the Governour, that

that 100 of his beſt Souldiers were ſhut out of the Garriſon, being gone a ſcouting according to cuſtom. The *French* Generals did their utmoſt to put in ſupplies, but the ways being narrow and difficult, they could by no means effect it.

The *Spaniards* having poſſeſt themſelves of all the Paſſes, the Prince of *Condy* took up his quarters at a place call'd *l' Vnghero*. The Count *de Fuenſadagne* in the Champion Country, extending his quarters from the Main body, to the watch above: The ſpace from thence to the Prince of *Condy*'s Poſt was poſſeſs'd by the *Lorainers*, Their Army being Lodg'd in this poſture, they began immediatly their line of Circumvallation, which in 4 days was compleated, and on the 11th of *September* they open'd their *Trenches*, directing their approaches

proaches to the Bulwarks of *Chene*, and *del Perdu*, and to the Half-moon or *Ravelin* betwixt them.

The Commanders in chief of the *Spaniards* in this Leagure, were the Count *de Fuenſaldagne* General, the Count *de Garzias* Lieutenant-General, and the Prince of *Ligny* in the third place. Prince *Ulric* of *Wittembourg* was Captain-General of the *German* Horſe.

The *Lorraine* Troops were Commanded by the Count *de Ligneville*. The Prince of *Condy's*, by the Marqueſs *de Bouteville*, the Count *de Briole*, the Count *de Duraz*, and the Prince *de Tarante*, who a while after left the Camp, diſguſted with the *Spaniards*, becauſe they would not admit him to the Command conferr'd upon him by the Prince.

Rocroy was well-provided with Vi-

Victuals, Ammunition, Cannon, Forts, and a good wall. Their chief want was of men, there being in the whole Garrison not above 450 Foot, 50 Horse, 30 Inhabitants in Armes, and about 90 Peasants that had fled thither; The fos was full of water, and the Plain without the Works spungie and morish, but 4 or 5 Foot deep, chalkie and firm.

The *French* Generals, at the first motion of the Enemies Army, perceived immediately they could have no other design but upon *Rocroy*; and because they judged it impossible, either to disturb them in their Siege, or put relief into the Town, they march'd without delay to *la Fere*, pas'd the River, and by the way of *Heppe*, *Auchenne* and *Pollieux*, they came to *Armilly*, from whence they dispatch'd away a strong party to joyn with the Count de *Grand Pre*, who was already advanc'd from *la Fere*

to

to inveſt *Mouſon*. The Prince of *Condy* foreſaw, that *Turenne*, to recompence the loſs of *Rocroy*, would endeavor to get *Mouſon*, and therefore had very opportunely commanded the Count *de Briole* to convey himſelf to *Stenay*, with 400 Horſe and 1200 Foot, to joyn with the Marqueſs of *Perſan*'s Troops, who upon the ſurrender of *Rhetel* were retir'd into that Town, and with them to have a ſpecial eye upon the conſervation of the adjacent places, which were under his command; accordingly the Count *de Briole*, underſtanding the motion of the *French* Army, march'd immediately to *Beaumont*, a Village within a league of *Mouſon*, from whence he put into the town ſome Companies of Foot, returning with the reſt to *Stenay*, to be ready upon occaſion to ſuccour the Garriſons of *Clermont* and St. *Menhaud*, if the *French* finding the Garriſon of *Mouſon* too ſtrong, ſhould turnback upon ſom of theſe places.

But

But notwithstanding these supplies, the *French* sate down before *Mouson*, dividing their Army into four quarters, one at *Ablemont*, where *Turenne* lay; the second at *Vaux* where *la Ferte* lodg'd, the third, by the River, commanded by the Marquess *de Uxelles*, Lieutenant-General; and the fourth in the Suburbs on the other side the *Mose*, where the Count *de Plessis*, son of the Mareschal of that name, entred with his Regiment of Foot and some Dragoons. And because it was necessary to secure their quarters in the said *Fauxbourg*, from any prejudice they might receive from the besieged, by reason of a Fort or *Tenaglia* they had at the very point of the Bridg; *Turenne* past the River himself, and caus'd it to be assaulted in his Presence, which was perform'd with so much courage and good Order, that they presently made

preſently made themſelves Maſter of it; the Defenders retreating into the Town; The taking of this Fort rendred the Bridge unſerviceable to the enemy, and ſecur'd their quarters in the ſuburbs. The Count *de Beaujeu*, who lay with a Body of Horſe at *Lobe*, 4 Leagues from *Rocroy*, to obſerve the motion of the *Spaniards*, came likewiſe to *Mouſon*, and quartred with his Horſe in the *Fauxbourg*.

Mouſon lies upon the river *Moſe*, one branch of which runs thorow the Town, the other waſhes it on the right ſide; it hath a fair Bridge, and at the end of it was the ſaid Fort or *Tenaglia*, which commanded the ſuburbs, which lie at a little diſtance: The Town is encompaſſ'd with a ſtrong wall, and Towers of an ancient Fabrick, fill'd in many places with earth, and flancked with half-Moons and Ravelins. On one ſide,

the ditches are watered with the River, which runs very pleasantly thorow them: besides which, it has very strong out-works which encompass it from one side of the River to the other with Bulwarks and Half-Moons. There were in the Town about 1500 Foot, and 200 Horse, under the Command of Collonel *Wolf* a German, with sufficient provision of all sorts, and 18 Pieces of Cannon.

The *Tenaglia* at the Foot of the bridge being taken, and the *Faux-bourg* secured, the *French* opened their Trenches, and in 4 or 5 days possest themselves of the out-works, lodging themselves upon the brow of the Ditch in two places, where they planted three batteries. The Marques *de Castelneau*, Lieutenant-General lodg'd himself upon the bank on that side next the River, and possessing himself of a half-Moon, which

which the beſieged had deſerted, and attempted to place himſelf at the Foot of the wall, to ſpring a Mine, but he was beaten off by the Defendants, with Granadoes and other Fire-works: upon which the beſiegers were obliged to break the Counterſcarp, which was lined with ſtone, and throw themſelves into the Ditch to advance under Covert with their Galleries, even to their very Palliſadoes and in this attempt the *Vidame* of *Laon* (ſon to the Count *de Bouſſy*, Nephew of the Mareſchal *Turenne*, a brave youth of 18 years of age) was ſlain.

The *French* made their approaches over againſt a great Tower, and paſſing the Ditch without the help of a Gallery, they began their Mines at the Foot of it, and ſpringing one of them, which taking effect, they lodg'd themſelves in the ſaid Tower, continuing their work in the Mine, that they might utterly

demoliſh it, as they did on the other ſide, with more then ordinary diligence, preſſing hard upon the Town to take it, before the *Spaniards* ſhould make themſelves Maſters of *Rocroy*, ſo that their Mines being ready to ſpring, the beſieged fearing they ſhould not be able to reſiſt an aſſault, reſolv'd to capitulate, which they did upon the 26. of *September*, 18 days after they were attaqued; the Governor marching out with 1400 choice men.

While the *French* were intent upon the taking of this Town, the *Spaniard* was no leſs buſie about the reduction of *Rocroy*, hoping to compel that Garriſon to ſurrender, before they loſt *Mouſon*, and ſo come in time enough to its relief; which if it ſucceeded, they ſhould eaſily obtain their intent: having finiſhed their trenches, their approaches and their batteries, (in five

five of which they had diſpoſ'd 23 whole Cannons, two upon the brow of the Ditch, and 3 in the field) The 16. of *September* the Prince of *Condy* cauſ'd 400 of his men to attaque their covert way, and Lodge themſelves upon the *Counterſcarp*, falling furiouſly upon the Half-moon, betwixt the two Bulwarks, which was with great courage defended by the beſieged. The Governour wanting neither experience nor valour, by frequent and well-managed Sallies, rendred the Enterprize much more difficult then was imagin'd; and becauſe the Count *de Fuenſaldagne* had always oppos'd this Siege, from whence nothing could be expected but the conſuming of their ſouldiers, the loſs of one of the Kings Towns, and a Conqueſt without profit, it falling to the Prince of *Condy*'s ſhare; upon which ſcore, ſome ſharp expreſſi-

ons falling out betwixt him and the ſaid Prince, the Arch-Duke thought fit to come himſelf to the Camp, to compoſe by his prudence and dexterity, all differences betwixt them. But if his coming did one way appeaſe the mind of the Prince, another way it diſcontented him as much, he being very ſenſible, that the Arch-Dukes preſence would diminiſh the Glory which in the taking of that Town he conceiv'd did belong ſolely to himſelf, of this diſguſt he gave a cleer proof, refuſing to receive the word from the Arch-Duke, which he highly reſenting, Commanded the Prince of *wirtenbourg* (who was lodg'd in the ſame quarter with the Prince of *Condy*) not to obey his orders any more. But this Affair likewiſe was accomodated by the Duke of *Lorrain*, who arrived at that time at the *Spaniſh* Camp, the Medium he found out was this;

That

That the word ſhould be given neither by the Arch-Duke nor by the Prince, but by a third perſon Choſen to that purpoſe by them both.

The Duke of *Lorrain* pretending that by the ill Air of that place, his Troops were grown ſickly, and died daily: on a ſudden without the leaſt intimation to the Arch-Duke, he March'd off with his Forces, to the great wonder and aſtoniſhment of the other Generals, for without his forces which made up the third part of the Army, if the *French* ſhould attempt the relief of the Town, they might eaſily effect it, and force them to raiſe the Siege, not without great danger of a further diſaſter: wherefore the Count *de Fuenſaldagne* followed the ſaid Duke, who was already ſome leagues off: and overtaking him at *Mariambourg*, with much ado perſwaded him back to the Leagure.

The first Salley the besieged made, was upon those that were lodged on the Countrescarp, towards the point of the Half-Moon, by 60 choice men, arm'd all of them with a kind of Syths upon strong staves, with which having entred the work, they cut all in pieces that were advanc'd the most forward: after this Salley, another Captain issued out with 45 men, and two Granadeers; and entring into another work, advanc'd by the enemy against the Bulwark of *Chene*, under the Pallisadoe, to facilitate their passage into the ditch; they put all they found within it to the sword.

Yet notwithstanding, such brave opposition, the Besiegers ceas'd not to double their strength advancing to the Wall of the Bulwarks to open a breach with their Mines, & come to an assault: In the mean

mean time the beſieged made another Sally upon the *Spaniſh* quarter, doing them great miſchief, and taking Priſoners a Lieutenant Colonel with a *Spaniſh* Captain. The beſiegers ſome few days after, opening a way into the *Foſs*, they paſs'd it by the help of two Bridges of Bavins, and gave fire to their Mines under the aforeſaid Bulwarks, one of which prov'd ineffectual, by the diligence of thoſe that were within: the other took effect at the Bulwark of *Chene*, where the Governour received a wound in the Head by a Musquet-ſhot, who notwithſtanding caus'd himſelf to be carried up and down in a Chair, where his Preſence was moſt requiſite. Two breaches in the mean time were made in the front of theſe bulwarks, and furiouſly aſſaulted by the *Spaniards*, and as ſtoutly defended by the Garriſon. The ſame night the

beſiegers were repuls'd in another aſſault upon the half-Moon, yet not ſo, but that they lodg'd themſelves at the point of it, & carried it afterward, for they within not being able to defend it any longer, thought beſt to abandon it, eſpecially there being no Port of Communication, which made them doubt, that if it hapned to be forc'd, all thoſe men would be loſt: of which they ſtood in need. The Governor having taken a review of the remainder of his men fit for ſervice, and finding they amounted not to 300, and ſeeing the breaches open in the bulwarks, and another Battery begun upon the *Courtin*, which had no defence without, nor water in the Ditch, That ſame night the enemy was ready for the aſſault, he reſolv'd to capitulate, which was concluded on the 30th. of *September*, and on the firſt of *October*, he march'd out with 220 Souldiers, with honourable conditions, and was convoy'd to *Charleville*

This

This Town was deliver'd into the hands of the Prince of *Condy*, garriſon'd by his ſouldiers, and the Government of it given to the Duke *d' Anguien* his ſon, which gave ſome reſentment to ſuch as were truly for the intereſt of his Majeſty of *Spain*, who diſcourſing politickly among themſelvs, ſaid, that they had loſt *Mouſon*, and not gain'd *Rocroy*, for it remaining in the Princes hands, would ſerve rather to foment his pretenſions, and facilitate his reconcilement with the Court of *France*, then to augment his affection to the ſervice of *Spain*.

Rocroy being taken, the *Spaniſh* Army remain'd there for ſome days, to demoliſh their lines of Circumvallation, and make up the breaches, and finding themſelves much weakned and harraſs'd with that ſiege, they retired into the countrey, about *Avennes*, to refreſh themſelves, the Prince remaining at *Rocroy*, being fallen ill of a quartane Ague.

The

The Mareſchal *de Turenne* having taken *Mouſon*, as hath been related, left in it a Garriſon of 600 Foot, with the Regiment of the Count *de Grand Pre*, giving him the Command of it: and paſſing the *Moſe*, march'd directly towards *Meziers*, and whilſt he lay there, he had News of the Surrender of *Rocroy*. At the ſame time the Count *de Novalles* advanc'd to *Vervins*, with 1500 men, and having taken it, Mareſchal *Turenne*, March't to *Aubigny*, to obſerve more narrowly the motion of the Enemy, and obſtruct their attempting of any other place, and here he reſted for ſome days: Whilſt he was at *Meziers*, he ſent the Marqueſs *d' Uxelles*, with 1200 men towards the Caſtle of *Bouſancy*, which not being capable of relief from the Garriſons of *Stenay*, and the adjacent Towns, (by reaſon they were watch'd with

with a Party of Horſe under the Count *de* St. *Maur*) it ſurrendred before the Cannon came up.

The King was come from *Paris* the firſt day of *September*, and after a ſhort ſtay at *Amiens*, removed to *Soiſſons* the 30. of the ſaid month) and thence to *Laon*, in order to the relieving of *Rocroy*, which he had a deſign to have attempted, and to that purpoſe the Duke of *Elbeuf* was call'd out of *Picardy*, who with 3000 men lay quartered in thoſe parts, to which the King joyn'd the greateſt part of his Guards: but the Surrender hapning before all the Preparations were ready, thoſe thoughts were laid aſide, and chang'd into another reſolution taken up by the Cardinal with great undauntedneſs and courage.

He judged it very convenient for the King to go to *Amiens*, whilſt Affairs were in that poſture

ſture, to cajole the Duke of *Chaunes* out of that City and *Cittadel*, who had inſinuated himſelf into the poſſeſſion of that place, after the death of his Brother, and as was doubted would keep it, contrary to the deſire of the Kings Counſel, and though the ſaid Duke having a conſiderable eſtate in *France*, and his mind well compoſ'd to the ſervice of the King, was ſuppoſ'd to have no other intent, but to create a jealouſie in the Court, thereby to addvance his fortune (which Arts are no where practiſed ſo much as in *France*) nevertheleſs, it was judg'd no ill piece of policy, to ſecure themſelves againſt the leaſt ſuſpicion of a perſon, who by the Variation of his mind, might contribute ſo largely to the prejudice of his Soveraign; And though the ſaid Duke had ſent to the Court the Letters which were writ him by the Prince of *Condy*, full

full of invitations and promiſes if he would engage on his ſide, yet the Cardinal look'd upon it as a Seaſonable piece of ſervice, to make ſure of that important place, conſidering how unſtable the minds of men are, and particularly of that Nation, in whoſe brains there always boyls a certain vivacity, more turbulent, with the deſire of Novelty, then the Waters with the Wind. All this was managed and effected without noiſe, the ſaid Duke being contented to deliver it up to the Sieur *Bar*, and he in Exchange, to enter upon the Government of *Dorlans*, held by the ſaid *Bar*: To which was added the Title of his Majeſties Lieutenant General in the parts about *Dorlans*, and a certain ſum of Money payd him for ſuch Arms and Ammunition as he had provided at his own Charge, in the Cittadel of *Amiens*.

But

But the end of this Voiage was not barely the ſecuring of *Amiens*, but to be more ready at hand to aſſiſt the Army with his Counſels, and (beſides the uſual Guards of Horſe and Foot,) there being great numbers of the Nobles attending the King, with the one and the other, to ſuccour the Army in time of need.

Nevertheleſs, it had not been amiſs, had their Majeſties ſtay'd in *Paris*, to prevent ſuch accidents as might ariſe in that City, where the ſiniſter intentions of ſome perſons towards the Government, were not abſolutely diſpell'd, eſpecially the Archbiſhop being decrepit, and the Cardinal *de Retz* to ſucceed him, new troubles might ariſe among the people, who would have pretended not to be ſatisfied without their Paſtor, he being a perſon of much eſteem amongſt them for his Generoſity.

But

But there being a neceſſity of the Kings going into the Field, the Cardinal thought (to evade all accidents that might happen, and to remove the ſaid *Retz* out of *Paris*, as a perſon of too high and extravigant a ſpirit to be left behind) to offer him his liberty, and the Kings favour, upon condition he would renounce the hopes of his future ſucceſſion, and retire to *Rome* with promiſe to ſtay there, and not return into *France*, in recompence of which he promis'd him an Equivalence to the Archbiſhoprick, though his Uncle was living, and other aſſiſtance beſides, to augment his dignity and ſplendor.

Cardinal *de Retz*, though under the durance and inconveniences of a Priſon, preferr'd the glory of his Conſtancy, before all other private conſiderations, and being puff'd up with hopes of ſeeing in a ſhort time

time the face of things altered, either by the death of the Arch-bishop, or by the means of his friends at *Rome*, emulous of *Mazarine*, he stood firm in the Negative, not to quit his dignity, declaring, That for the King he would do this, or any thing else, to the very effusion of his blood, and loss of his whole estate, but knowing it to be no other but the Artifice and interest of *Mazarine*; he could not swallow so bitter a potion presented to him by his most irreconcileable enemy. The Pope, though not much inclin'd to the interest of *France*, declar'd that the Proposition in his judgment was honourable and practicable; of this also the Prisoner had notice, but it would not sweeten the bitterness of his mind, who bearing his adversity with great constancy, he gain'd the reputation of an intrepid person; and having found a way to write to the Sacred

cred Colledge of Cardinals in *Rome* Letters full of Lamentation, with earneſt requeſts to be aſſiſted with their Protection, by whom he did humbly conceive he ought not to be abandon'd, for fear of manifeſt prejudice to the dignity of the Purple. One of the Cardinals of principal credit amongſt them, ſeeing they were inclined to anſwer him, declar'd, in delivering his opinion, that he could not ſee why they ſhould engage in an Affair, more likely to prove a detriment to the Church, then any benefit to the priſoner, ſeeing they could give him no other aſſiſtance then by words, which would perſwade more by gentleneſs then by rigour. He urged moreover that Cardinal *Mazarine* was in the ſame or greater perplexities with the Parliament of *Paris*, and that nothing having been done in his behalf, though concurrent with the ſervice of the King his Maſter.

much

much less were they obliged to do any thing for Cardinal *de Retz* who was at that time in his Majesties displeasure.

The Counsel of this Cardinal being heard and approved as the best, gave occasion to the resolution they took of interceding to his Holiness, that out of his paternal care he would exhort his most Christian Majesty to grant Cardinal *de Retz* his liberty. The King shew'd himself very ready, and after divers Negotiations, the Dutchess of *Chevreuse* undertook it, shuffling in Conditions for the Duke of *Lorrain*, who though he was secured by the *Spaniards*, as we shall hereafter relate, Nevertheless, the Treaty about the Cardinal was not laid aside, but at last was concluded, upon Condition he should renounce his *Coadjutorship* of *Paris*, giving him as many Benefices as were Equivalent to that

Arch-

Arch-bishoprick, the revenue of which amounted to a vast sum.

This affaire was almost brought to a *Period*, all difficulties being reduc'd to two points, the one about the value of the Benefices, the other about the security for the performance, when the death of the Archbishop chang'd the face of Affaires, but though the Curates of *Paris*, all the factious party, and the friends of the Coadjutor, had rais'd new tumults in his behalf, nevertheless the Cardinal resolv'd to accept of the Conditions offered him.

Being brought therfore from the *Castle* of *Vincennes*, he was delivered into the hands of the Mareschal *de la Melleray*, who convey'd him to *Nantes*, where he was to remain till the Articles agreed on were accomplished, after which he was to be sent to *Rome*, and money given him for his Voiage, and subsist-

ſubſiſtence there, but he making his eſcape from *Nantes*, all things were diſordered again, as we ſhall relate in its proper place.

In the mean time the enemies of *Mazarine*, ſeeing their Artifices and Cabals to ruine him ineffectual, they began to plot and contrive how to take away his life. It was divulged, that the Prince of *Condy* had a hand in this buſineſs, upon a ſuſpicion that the Cardinal had attempted his life.

It is moſt certain (as was afterwards made manifeſt) that neither the one nor the other were true, but that all was plotted and deſigned by the malice of the common enemies.

One *Recons* and *Bertau* were gain'd and perſwaded to do the deed, who being reſolv'd upon the Enterprize, they began to frequent the *Louvre*, and to watch for a place and time to put their deſign in execution; it happened

ned that Letters were accidentally intercepted, which gave ſuch diſcoveries as were ſufficient to cauſe them to be apprehended: upon which they freely declar'd their reſolution, to have ſtabb'd the Cardinal with a knife, as he was coming down (as he was accuſtomed every night) from the Kings Apartment, by certain private and ſtrait ſtairs. They were according to their deſerts condemn'd to be broken upon the wheel, the 11th. of *October* in *Paris*, near the *Baſtile*, in the great ſtreet of St. *Anthony*.

The Cardinal according to the gentleneſs of his nature, and as a true Prince of the Church, abhoring ſuch bloody ſpectacles, interceded very earneſtly for their Pardon, and had certainly obtain'd it, if in ſo enormous a caſe it could have bin done without violence to juſtice, which in ſuch accidents ought not to be overpowered by pity and compaſſion. There

There follow'd several other Executions in *Paris*, upon persons imprison'd for hainous Offences, but without doubt the Kings Clemency was greater then his Justice, they that received grace and pardon, being superiour in Number to those that were punish'd.

We cannot omit in this place the action of a dilinquent, who being to loose his Head, declar'd, his ambition should triumph over his fate, and therfore before he was to appear upon the Scaffold, as he had been to go to a Feast, he put himself in a gay dresse, caus'd his face to be Shaved, his haire, curld and powdered, and his Mustaccio's turn'd up, boasting with an undaunted boldness, That Persons of Honour, even in the most ignominious death, ought to die like themselves.

And though clemency and too much indulgence gives but fresh bold-

boldneſs and encouragement to fall into the ſame crimes again, and is therefore look'd upon in many peoples opinions, as a very ill Maxime, yet that was no impediment to the preſent Councils, for to all generous minds, the opportunity of meriting the benedictions of ſuch as received grace, being much rather to be choſen, then the imprecations of thoſe which were puniſh'd, the Kings Miniſters took this courſe, whereby their Charity working upon Heaven, has ſince produc'd thoſe Miracles that have rendred his Government the happieſt, who bearing the hereditary Title of moſt Chriſtian, has to his everlaſting honour added to it the Epithite of moſt merciful.

And certainly, they may juſtly be called Miracles, which were ſeen in *France*, in this Year 1653. for whilſt it was expected, and too probably, that that Kingdome

could not avoid destruction by so many storms and tempests both at home, and from abroad. The Heavens cleered up on a sudden, and that Clime became quiet & sedate, which was before so dismally dreadful, for by the reduction of *Guienne* and *Bourdeaux*, being rid of that fastidious diversion, they were able to use those Armes in other places, which have since secured the Frontiers from daily Alarms; and penetrating into *Catalonia* and *Lombardy*, interrupted those designes, which by the favour of their antecedent Victories would have brought extraordinary advantage to t h interest of *Spain*.

Whilst the military Affairs in *Catalonia*, *Guienne*, and *Champagne* were managed in this manner; in *Piemont* also they began to have a better face, and those doubts to clear up, which by reason of their want of assistance, the people of that Province might have reasonably

ably pretended, if to evade the calamities of a War, they had come to an Agreement with the *Spaniards*. For the Count *de Quincè* having paſt into *Piemont*, and by order from *Mazarine*, being enforc'd with freſh Troops from *France*, he advanc'd with 5 or 6000 men into the Enemies Countrey, and encamping at *Annone*, upon the Banks of the *Tanaro*, in a months time that he was there, he infeſted the Countrey about *Alexandria*, with continual incurſions, after which he return'd into the Territory of *Montferrat*, and paſſing the *Po* at *Verrica*, he went to encamp above *Creſcentino*, to obſerve the motion of the Marqueſs of *Caracene*, who having taken the field with 8000 men, was come to *Fontane* and *Palazzuolo* three miles diſtant. Here the Armies remain'd ſeveral days, obſerving one anothers motion, in which time the *French* made ſeveral excurſions,

and one in particular with 1500 men as far as *Vercelli*; afterwards, before they drew off, *Quince* drew out his Horse into the Fields of *Bertola*, within Cannon-shot of the enemies Camp, and challenged the *Spaniards* to a battel; but they holding it as a Maxime, to tire out the *French* fury with the *Spanish* Phlegme, laugh'd at his defiance.

This Gallantry of the *French* vanishing in this manner without effect, *Quincè* repass'd the *Po* in the Month of *July*, and entred afresh into *Montferrat*, passing the *Tanaro* upon a Bridge of Boats near *Asti*, and from thence having stay'd two days at *Rochetta*, he encamped at *Monbersel*. At the News of this March, the Marquess of *Caracene* cross'd the *Po* likewise with his Troops near *Pontestura*, and traversing *Montferrat*, came to *Felezzano*, to pass the

Tanaro

Tanaro at *Rochetta*; but discovering the enemy ready to oppose him, he went to pass it lower towards *Alexandria*, advancing as far as *Nizza de la Paglia*: *Quincè* stayed, observing his motion about 15 days at *Castel nuovo Bruzato*, where hapned daily skirmishes betwixt their Horse. But *Caracene* resolving finally to fall into *Piemont*, and by this diversion oblige the *French* to quit *Monferrat*, he pass'd the *Po* at *Pontestura*, and began to scour the Countrey round about, which yet was not sufficient to make *Quincè* remove, who judging it a thing very prejudicial, to transfer the War into the Countrey of his Friends and Allies, he took another resolution; He sent his baggage to *Asti*, and forded the *Tanaro* at *Rochetta*, and so passing to *Bormida*, by the way of *Novi*, he came to *Serravalla* a great Village, above *Alexandria*, upon

the Confines of the Territories of *Genoa*, betwixt the Rivers *Scrivia*, and *Orba*, and having sack'd it, he March'd towards *Tortona*, and *Castel nuovo di Scrivia*, making great Booties in those places, where he was not expected. Upon this *Caraccne* was constrained to change his designes upon *Piedmont*, and pass with all diligence to *Alexandria*, draining his Garrisons, and drawing all the forces together he was able, to cut off the retreat of the *French* to *Nizza*: But *Quinté* having notice both of his motion and design, he march'd by *Cassino di Stradda*, by *Aiequi*, and by the vale of *Bistagno* and *Nizza*, where the *Spanish* Army was arrived before him: The same Night the *French* retreated to *Santo Stephano*, and hasted away to gain the Pass of *la Madonna de Tennello*, preventing the enemie, who arriv'd there at the very instant that the

French

French had made themſelves Maſters of it with their Vauntguard. Here they fell a skirmiſhing, but with reſervation on the *Spaniſh* ſide, who would not engage themſelves in a Battel with the *French*, who though they were inferiour in number, yet were too ſtrong for them, in reſpect of the goodneſs of their Horſe. *Quincè* paſt directly towards *Alba* without any ſtop, and from thence to *Govenne*, betwixt *Alba* and *Aſti*, extending his Troops along the Banks of the River *Tanaro*, where the *French* made a ſtay till the Arrival of the Mareſchal *de Grancè*, who having paſs'd the Mountains with a Recruit of 1200 men, on the 18. of *September* arrived at the Camp, where informing himſelf of the ſtate of the *Spaniſh* Army, which was likewiſe encamp'd upon the ſame Confines,

endeavouring to penetrate further into *Piedmont*: he had News that *Caracene* was removed from *Montenego*, and march'd with all diligence to gain the Pass of the *Tanaro* at a place called *Rochetta*, with design to go to *Felezzano*.

Hereupon they held a short Council of War, and it was resolv'd not only to hinder his Advance, but engage him to a battel, on which depended their hopes. *Grancè* sent out the Marques of *Monpesat*, his Lieutenant General (who had the Command of the Rear) to possess himself of the most advantageous ground, and having drawn up the rest of his Army himself in a large field, reaching to the Neighbouring Hills: He advanc'd with 4 Squadrons to descry the enemy, and having discover'd that *Caracene* began to pass his men over upon a Bridge of Boats, followed by the Infan-

Infantry, under the Conduct of Don *Vincenzo Monſuri*, and that the Horſe foorded the River a little beneath, led by the Duke *de Seſto*, General of the *Gens d' Arms*, and Count *Galeazzo Trotti* General of the *Neapolitan* Cavalry: He thought it beſt not to give the *Spaniards* time to finiſh their Paſſage, but by poſſeſſing himſelf firſt of the Field, to neceſſitate them either to retire or to engage upon diſadvantageous termes, he cauſed therefore his main body to advance with all poſſible ſpeed; *Curacene* not being able to prevent the *French*, by reaſon of the ſlowneſs of his men, in paſſing the River, and the loſs of two houres time, in ſtaying for the Bridge, reſolv'd to expect them under the Advantage of the Poſts where he was, and becauſe he had not time to draw into the Plain, and the ground be-

ing ſomewhat ſtrait on that ſide the *Tanaro*, accommodating himſelf as well as he could, both as to his time and his ground, he drew his Horſe into Squadrons behind his Infantry.

Thence he poſſeſs'd himſelf immediately of two Cottages, placing there the *Tertia's* of *Don Luigi Benaudes*, and *Don Inigo de Velandia*, and in the ſpace betwixt the two Houſes, the Regiments of *Don Giuſeppe Velaſco*, *Don Diego d' Arragon*, and of *Beltin*, with deſign to have united them by a branch of a Trench, which for want of time could not be perfected.

The Mareſchal obſerving the poſture of the enemy, and perceiving that by the advancing of his Van he might put the Spaniſh Camp into ſome diſorder, by the advantage of the hill (though without Musquet-ſhot, and provided only

only with two little Field-Pieces) he drew his Army into two lines with all possible expedition.

The Marquess of *Monpesat* had the Command of the right Wing, consisting of the Regiments of *Navarre*, *Perault*, *Aiguebonne*, the Kings *Swiss*-Guards, the Squadron of the Mareschals Guards, the Regiments of *Orleans*, *Feron*; of Prince *Maurice* of *Savoy*, *Marcousse*, *Fernes* and *Epinchat*. The left Wing was commanded by the Marquess *de Vardes*, with the Regiment of Foot of *Orleans*, *Lionnois*, and *Quincè*, and of Horse there were the Regiments of St. *Andrè*, *Brigy* and *Villefranche*, on the left hand of which stood all the Companies of Voluntiers, the Cavalry of *Savoy*, under the Command of their General the Marquess *de Monte* of *Verona*, to whom were joyned the Infantry of the Regiment of *Monpesat*, and *Villa*, Lieutenant-General of the *Savoy* Horse.

In

In the second line stood the Regiment of *Saux*, as a Reserve to the Regiment of *Navarr*, with the Regiment of *Carignan de Sault*: and on the left the Regiment of *Grancè*, sustein'd the Regiments of *Orleans* and *Lyonnois*, having with them in the same line the Guards of *Savoy*, the *French Gens d' Armes*, with the Regiments of *Ris*, *Deoncly*, and Saint *Agnan*.

In this Order the *French* advanc'd and with great fury, charg'd three Companies of light Horse, and some parties of Foot, which appearing upon the top of the Hills, were repulsed as far as the Battalions of *Benavides*, *Velandia* and *Beltin*, by whom the *French* were received so couragiously, both with Pike and Musquet, which flanked them thorow several holes of the Cottages, that *Monpesat* finding it impossible to advance further, made a stand.

The

The *French* resolv'd to possess themselves of a little Church or Chappel towards the River, about some 20 paces distant from the little Houses, where *Caracene* had placed two Files of *Spanish* and *Italian* Musquetiers, with Orders, if they were attaqu'd, to retire to a body of his, drawn up hard by, compos'd of the *Tertia's* of *Don Carlo d' Este*, *Don Giusippe Brancaccio*, *Danel Assy*, Count *di Santilana*, and some foreign souldiers of the State of *Milan*; *Grancè* caus'd the said Chappel to be Assaulted by 200 Foot, seconded by some Horse, which was immediately taken, the Musquetiers retiring according to their Orders, to their main Body, which stood firm in their Post. He sent out after them his Company of *Gens d' Armes*, who advanc'd within 30 Paces of the Trenches, on the *Spanish* left wing, and at the same time

time he made a brisk charge with his Foot, hoping that if he could disorder the Enemies Battalion, the *French* Horse might fall in, and put them to an absolute rout, but meeting with a certain torrent of Waters which in that place falls into the *Tanaro*, the Horse were forc'd to stop their carreer. In the mean time the Troops of *Savoy*, made their charge betwixt the River, and the right Wing of the *Spaniards*, which was the most open place, where at the first volley of the Enemies Musketiers, the Marquess *Monte*, (a person of great Conduct and experience, and of great fame, for several valiant Exploits) was shot in the Head, and died immediatly. The Marquess *Villa* had a slight wound in the Arme, and was afterwards made General in the place of the said *Monte*, the Count *de Medavid*, son of the Mareschal and the Sieur *de Bouss*,

Boussy, Mareschal *di Battaglia*, and several other Officers were hurt. Whereupon *Grancè* (observing the resoluteness of the *Spaniards*, animated by the presence of their General *Caracene*, who according to the example of an excellent Captain, kept still in the front among his first Files, thrusting himself forward where the danger was greatest) commanded up his second line, with two small peices, one of which was disabled at the first shot, by the breaking of the Carriage, the *French* continued shooting with the other, but to so little purpose, That being repuls'd in all places, at length about Sunset their fury beginning to abate for want of Artillery and Amunition, (it being observ'd, that the *Switzers* for want of leaden Bullets had shot away most of their Pewter-buttons off their doublets,) they retreated to the Hill where

and

and the next Morning took their March towards *Montemagno* and *Granai*. There were ſlain of the *French* in this Engagement, beſides the Marqueſs *de Monte*, 4 Captains, and ſeveral other Officers, with a conſiderable number of common ſouldiers, which was not preciſely known, and above 100 wounded, amongſt which ſeveral Officers. The *Spaniards* loſt but few Souldiers, and few or no Officers, but ſeveral were wounded, and among the reſt the Marqueſs *de Caracene* was ſlightly hurt with a Musket-ſhot.

After this Fight, the *French* Army remained 17 days at *Montemagno*, and neither the one nor the other being in a condition to undertake any conſiderable Enterprize, all the reſt of that *Campagne* was ſpent in Marches, and Counter-Marches from one place to another; The *French* to keep them-

themſelves in the Territories of *Milan*, and to ſubſiſt in the Enemies Countrey: and the *Spaniards*, as much as they could, to prevent them, upon which ſeveral skirmiſhes hapned with reciprocal ſucceſſe: Afterwards the *French* Army diſlodg'd from *Mountemagno* and came to *Tubine*, attended ſtill by the *Spaniards*, which at the ſame time diſcamp'd from *Felezzano*, and was got in the Enemies front. Here *Caracena* and *Grancè* had a Conference, each of them accompanied with the principal Perſons in their Armies, diſcourſing together for two houres with great Complement and Civility, the *French* remaining well ſatisfied with the humanity and valour of *Caracena*, holding him in the eſteem of a moſt prudent and moſt generous Captain.

This Conference being over, the *French* Army kept the Field for

for some time, now in this place, and now in that, but still (according to the Instructions they had receiv'd from *Mazarine*) in the Enemies Countrey, where by the vigilance of the *Spanish* Commanders, not being able to gain any Post to subsist in, and at length the Weather growing sharp, they were forced to retire into *Piemont*, where they winter'd their Foot, and sent their Horse over the Mountains, into *Dauphinè*, *Bress* and *Dombes*, and in this manner ended the *Campagne* in *Italy* in the Year 1653.

Whilst things went thus in *Flanders* and *Italy*, Letters were brought to Court with the Capitulations of *Bourdeaux*, which being read in the Royal Council, and the relation of *de Las* heard, (who was sent from the Generals, and the Sieur *d' Estrades*,) the *Amnesty* was immediately dispatch'd away, conteining an entire abolition

lition of all crimes, without exception of any, but *Francar* the Counſellor, *Blaru*, and *Deſert*, Merchants, deputed from the *Ormiera* into *England*, as alſo *Lurateſte* and *Villars*, Heads of that Faction, with *Clerat* their Agent in *Spain*. It was decreed moreover in the ſaid *Amneſty*, That the Citizens ſhould renew their Oath of Allegiance, That they ſhould repair the Caſtles of *Trompet* and *du Ha*, as neceſſary to reſtrain the unruly turbulencies of the people, and ſupport the honeſt and more honourable ſort, it being obſerveable in all Cities, that the Populacie is always an enemy to thoſe who have any thing to loſe.

This Declaration of the Kings being propos'd to *La vie*, the Advocate-General (who was at that time at *Bourdeaux*, to draw up a Proceſs againſt the two Spies which *Martin* and *Lenet* had ſent back into the City)

City) he promis'd the Duke of *Vendoſme*, it ſhould be ſpeedily verified; who expected from every one of the Parliament ſuch teſtimonies of their ſubmiſſion, as might be able to cancel and obliterate the memory of their late diſobedience: But the ſaid *La Vie*, making uſe of this opportunity to render himſelf neceſſary; created ſo many difficulties and ambiguities, perplexing it with ſuch intricate Interpretations, that gave encouragement to the Counſellors of the Parliament, to reſtrain the Kings pleaſure with their Comments, Gloſſes, and Modifications, that they ſeem'd not only to be the Interpreters, but the Moderators and Diſpoſers of his Majeſties Favours, as if they had come by their means. They ſtirr'd up the people particularly not to ſuffer the yoke (as they call'd it) of the Caſtles, ordering to renew their

their inſtances at Court for the demoliſhing of all the Fortreſſes in the City, and that if it ſhould be the Kings peremptory reſolution to force that ſervitude upon them, they ſhould not however conſign the ſaid places to the Governour-General of the Province.

This reflexion was not at all pleaſing to the Cardinal and the other Miniſters, much leſs the Contion, that the Publication of the Amneſty ſhould be deferr'd, till the Parliament ſhould be eſtabliſhed and reſident in *Bourdeaux*, as if that had been deemed neceſſary for the ſecurity of the people, and to make valid his Majeſties Will and Pleaſure, which made the Court the more ſuſpicious of them, by how much they preſs'd to have their deſires iu this Point granted. Theſe kinde of Proceedings and Extravagancies of the Parliament, were extreamly reſented

reſented by the Dukes of *Vandoſme* and *Candale*, as looking like manifeſt demonſtrations of their expreſs diſobedience; wherfore they order'd the Counſellors which were come from *Reole* to *Bourdeaux*, to return again to their reſidence. The ſaid *Lavie*, who was ſuppoſ'd to be the Author of this boldneſs for his own ends, was expreſly forbidden to abide in *Bourdeaux*. After which, having with a wile procured the Original of the Declaration, out of the hands of the Clerk, of the Parliament, it was publiſhed by Order of the Generals, by the Magiſtrates of the City. The Court was as much ſurprized at theſe diſorders as diſguſted with the Parliament of *Guienne*, the moſt Loyal of whoſe Members, ſeem'd by this, to be as much Rebels as the reſt, wherupon by a ſevere decree of the 26. of *September*, they were prohibited (to their great mortification) to meddle in any matters pertaining to the State. The

The King Generals obſerving the inconvenience of their Troops lying ſo near the Town, reſolv'd to remove them: and by the ſurrender of *Peregueux*, the war in that Province being at an end, the Count *de Bougy*, Lieutenant-General was by Order from the Court ſent away with 6000 Horſe and Foot towards the Frontiers of *Flanders*; Three Thouſand other Horſe, and 2000 Foot were Commanded into *Catalonia*, there remaining only part of the Duke of *Vandoſme*'s Army in the Country, called, *Betwixt the two Seas*, to be ready to be Ship'd upon the firſt Order, in caſe the *Spaniards* ſhould continue to block up the Mouth of the *Garonne*, who landed ſome men within 12 Leagues of *Blaye*, and ſet on fire certain ſtacks of Hay, belonging to the Duke of St. *Simon*, and on the other ſide they fell into the Country of *Medoc*, and burnt all the Neighboring Villages.

The

The Duke of *Vendosme* in the mean time, having view'd all his Ships under the Fort *Cæsar*, and with those which had been equipped by the *Bourdelots*, during the Siedge, he proposed to engage the *Spanish* Fleet, as was earnestly desired by the Duke of *Candale*, and the Count *d' Estrades*, who to that end had brought along with him 700 Seamen from the Isles under his Government of *Rochel*; But the Sea Commanders represented that their force was unequal in respect of their great Ships; for though they out-numbred them in the whole; yet the *French* Ships were much less in bulk; so that the *Spaniards* had great advantage by their *Galeons* full of fresh men, with which they would be too hard for the *French* Fleet, which was neither well mann'd, nor provided with other things necessary.

And

And if the *Spaniards* ſhould put out to Sea, or keep themſelves at the Mouth of the River, where they then were, it was not poſſible for the Galleys (though never ſo well arm'd) nor the ſmall Ships in the *French* Fleet, to do them any miſchief. But if they ſhould advance higher in the River, where the Channel is narrower and full of Sand, then they might be able to Attaque them with more advantage.

To rectify the differences and difficulties the Sea-Commanders objected, the Count *d' Eſtrades* Ingaged to muſter up all the Seamen that were able to bear Arms, and put them on the Ships. But as they were Executing the Duke of *Vandoſme*'s Orders, to conduct them, on on a ſudden the *Spaniſh* Fleet was diſcover'd under Sail, ſtanding towards *Blay*, and advanc'd as far as *Paulliac*; not as formerly, five or

ſix in Company to fetch freſh water; but the whole Body of their Navy, in appearance, to fall upon the *French*, at a time when the Duke of *Vandoſme* had withdrawn his Troops into *Xaintoigne*, to eaſe the Countrey about *Bourdeaux*: But being called back again in great haſte, and advancing ſome Regiments to put aboard the Ships, the *Spaniard* retired to the Foſs of *Veraun*.

The Duke of *Vandoſme* had taken a view of the *Spaniſh* Fleet the 26. of *September*, and ſent Sir *George Carteret* to inform himſelf more particularly of their condition; who found they were 28 vaſt and ſtout Galeons; but by ſome which had been taken priſoners in the Iſland of *Patiras*, he underſtood they were much infeſted with the Scurvey, which is a diſeaſe that eats up the Gumms. Nevertheleſs, they landed ſome men at St. *Surin*

de

de Cadurna in *Medoc*, and burnt some few houses, before the Kings troops were in a condition to repulse them, or accost them with their Cannon: As *Vandosme* was preparing to engage them, and had sent several Galeots to Saint *Surin de Mortagne*, and to *Mortagne* it self, to take in some corn; the Count *Marsin* arriving at the *Spanish* Fleet, had a design on that place, and accordingly landed about 3000 men, surprized the ten Galeots, sent thither to furnish themselves with corn for the necessities of the Army and Fleet, forc'd the Castle, and pillag'd some houses; but apprehending, lest the Marquess of *Breval* Mareschal de Camp, should fall upon him with the Regiment of *Normandy*, which was quartered hard by, he abandon'd the Post he had taken, and if *Breval* had had but the least number of Horse, to have cut off the passage from the *Spaniards*,

who had no Horſe at all, and were laden with booty, he had undoubtedly defeated them.

Marſin made ſome barricadoes in a Medow, which extends it ſelf to the River, having on one ſide the *Canale de Mortagne* to ſhelter that flanck, and on the other, his own men, which he drew into *Battalia*. He ſuſtein'd the skirmiſh vigorouſly, & embark't all the plunder of that miſerable Country, loſing nevertheleſs ſome few men in his retreat, which the Regiment of *Normandy* fell upon as they found their Number leſſen upon the Shoar.

In the mean time the Count *de Eſtrades*, had got together about *Rochel* and *Browages*, and other places belonging to his Government, ſome 1200 Mariners, which he put aboard *French* veſſels, and ſent them away without delay to joyn with the Duke of *Vandoſme*.

The

The Duke being gone on board the Admiral, and all his men embarkt, they set Sail, resolving to give them Battel, but the *Spaniards* surprized with this unexpected resolution, set fire on certain small Vessels, and with the favour of the wind retired. The Duke followed them out of the mouth of the River, where he saw them divide their Fleet into two Squadrons, one of them making towards *Biscay*, and the other towards *Dunkirk*.

The Duke went on shore at *Royan*, and whilst he stayed there to receive more certain news of the enemies Fleet, the *San-Salvatore*, Vice-Admiral of *Spain*, which came from Saint *Sebastian*, together with another small Ship, both of them laden with Victuals and other Provisions for the Fleet, entred into the River, not knowing they was departed, and were so far

engaged amongſt the *French* Ships before they were aware, that after ſome ſmall oppoſition againſt the Ship called the *Berger*, they were forc'd to ſtrike Sail, and ſurrender: In the Vice-Admiral there were 40 Peeces of Cannon, in the other Veſſel 700 Marriners, and a Months Proviſion for the whole *Armada*: After this Prize the *French* Navy retired into the River *Sudra*, and the Duke of *Vandoſme* went away to Court: The Count *d' Eſtrades* for his great merits was declar'd Major of *Bourdeaux*, an Office of great honour and importance, and the Principal in all that Town, ſignifying as much as the Head or chief Governour of the City: which Office is ſo conſiderable, that it was formerly enjoy'd by the Sieurs *de Mattignon*, *d' Ornano*, and *de Roquelaure* Mareſchals of *France*.

In this manner the diſturbances at

at *Bourdeaux* were compoſed: But whilſt theſe inhabitants were enjoying the fruits of the peace, which had bin granted them by his Majeſties clemency, the Plague breaking out in that City, interrupted their liberty and their Trade, the Countrey, round about was ſo ſorely viſited, that it remain'd almoſt depopulate.

The Deputies of *Bourdeaux* being arrived at Court, which was at that time at *Chalons* in *Champagne*, were received by their Majeſties with ſuch demonſtrations of clemency and affection, that the guilt of their paſt errors was quite forgot and gave them confidence to expect even the favour of the Kings bounty, The Parliament of *Guienne*, who had removed themſelves to *Reole*, receiving the Proviſions of the Government of *Limouſin*, granted by his Majeſty to the

Mareſchal *Turenne*) who with his Valour and Counſels maintain'd the Frontiers againſt the ſtrongeſt efforts of the enemie, encamping always ſo, as to be ready upon the leaſt motion of the Prince of *Condy*, who though he was retired to give his Army refreſhment, yet not without thoughts of returning into the Field again, and take up at leaſt his Winter-quarters in *France*.

The Cardinal, finding by the reduction of *Guienne*, the Kings Army's free from a moſt powerful diverſion in thoſe parts, and being able thereby to apply himſelf with the whole Army, to check the bold deſignes of the Prince of *Condy*, and ruine his reputation in *France*; He call'd the Generals of the Armies together in his *Abbey* at *Laon*, to a Councel of War, and propoſ'd to them, that before they went to their Winter-Quarters, to attempt

attempt ſome new Enterprize, and if poſſible to take from the Prince of *Condy* the Town of Saint *Menehaud*, which having a ſtrong Garriſon in it, infeſted all the Neighbouring Country, and forc'd, not only the Villages and open places, but the walled and ſtrong Townes to pay them very large contribution.

The Judgment of the Major part of the Officers was not to ingage in any new Enterprize that year, for that the *Spaniards*, though much weakned by the ſiege of *Rocroy*, might recruit themſelves, and returning with conſiderable forces, either raiſe their ſiege, to the great diſreputation of the *French* Arms, or by ſome other diverſion, recompence the loſs they ſhould ſuſtein, and perhaps to double the value.

The Cardinal oppos'd this opinion, and made it appear, that with the Army of the two Mareſchals

Turenne, and *la Fertè Seneterre*, they might oppoſe the *Spaniards* and the Prince of *Conde*; and in the mean time with the Kings Guards and ſome other few Troops, block up St. *Menehaud*, till the forces from *Guienne*, and certain new Levies from *Germany*, (which had at that time Orders to march) arriving, they might be able to forme a Leagure, and by taking that Town, free the whole Countrey of *Champagne* from their Incurſions.

Theſe Reaſons prevailing, the Court removed from *Laon* to *Chalons*. The Marqueſs *de Caſtelneau* with 1500 men, Monſieur *de* Saint *Maur* with 500 Horſe, and ſome Foot provided by the Cardinal, on the 21. of *October* block'd up the Town, diſpoſing themſelves into four Quarters, without any line of Circumvallation, becauſe their Camp being ſecured by the Armies

mies of the aforesaid Mareschals, they concluded they should be able to reduce it without any formal siege.

And though it seem'd ridiculous at first, that 3500 men should undertake the reducing of a City and and strong Castle, Garrison'd with above 1500 Souldiers, under good Commanders, which were the Marques *de Forz* Governour of the Town, and Monsieur *de Montal* Commander of the Castle, and indeed the chief Director, as being a particular Confident of the Prince of *Conde*'s; yet the siege was undertaken with such briskness and dexterity, that the unexpected success did much confirm the great Judgment and Parts of the Cardinal in all mens opinion. And certain it is, his good fortune in that Enterprize added very much to his honour, forasmuch as against the sense of the whole Council of War, he alone defended the possibility of it. The

The Marqueſſes of *Caſtelneau*, and *Uxelles*, the Count *de Novailles*, and Mounſieur *de St. Maur*, commanded in the Camp before *St. Menehaud*, in quality of Lieutenant Generals: The Proviſions for the Camp were ſupply'd from *Chalons*; and becauſe the Countrey, being ruin'd by the War, could not furniſh them with Horſes and Carts, for the conveying of ſuch things as were neceſſary for the ſiege, they remedied that defect with thoſe belonging to the baggage of the Court; which was never thought on by the enemie; who look'd upon that Enterprize as vain, being undertaken without conveniencies for carrying on the ſiege; and the rather, becauſe *Clermont* flanck'd them on the left ſide, whoſe Garriſon ſcour'd the Countrey continually, and much moleſted the Neighbouring villages: One day they hapned upon the Court-

Waggons.

Waggons, carrying Ammunition and Proviſions to the Camp, and took away their Horſes.

Whilſt the Cardinal was employed in promoting this ſiege, the Mareſchal *de Turenne* march'd from *Aubigny* with five or ſix thouſand men, to obſerve the Enemies motion, who made a ſhew as if they intended towards *Rocroy*.

The Mareſchal *de la Ferte Seneterre* put himſelf with his men, betwixt *Clermont* and the *Meſe*, to give encouragement to the Leagure. The Count *de Beaujeu* with 1500 Commanded men march'd further into *Picardy*, to have an eye to the Frontier Towns. The Duke *de Elbeuf*, and the Count *de Illebonne* his ſon, with their Troops, kept ſomtimes at *Roſan*, ſometimes at *Mon Cornet*, and ſomtimes in other ſtations as Neceſſity required.

On

On the 26. of *October*, the King accompanied by the Cardinal, and a great number of the Principal Cavaliers of the Court went to the Camp to ſee what Poſture it was in, and to encourage them with his Preſence. He lodg'd that night in the Abbey of *Cicuſſy*, belonging to Cardinal *Bicchi*; the next morning he viſited the Quarters of *Nouailles*: from thence he went to the top of a Hill, under which was the quarter of *Caſtelnau*, from hence certain Cavaliers, to ſhew their courage, pickeer'd within Musquet-ſhot of the walls; the King was very well pleaſed with their Gallantry, which is not unuſual among the *French* Gentlemen, the Nobleneſs of whoſe blood is for the moſt part accompanied with undauntedneſs of mind. The King had a Council of War called in his Preſence, and reſolv'd to ſend Monſieur *Villequier* to the Town

Town with a ſummons, addreſs'd more particularly to the Marqueſs *de Forz*. This Marqueſs, by the means of his Father-in-law Monſieur *de Vaubecourt*, Governour of *Chalons*, had treated with the Court, and in a manner made his Peace, but in the very inſtant, whilſt he was in expectation of the Prince of *Condy*'s conſent, the Town being inveſted he thought it not conſiſtent with his honour to abandon it, and therefore to perform the Punctilio of a generous Cavalier, he reſolved to defend it; and that *Montal* might have no occaſion to ſuſpect him, he declar'd he would ſerve in that ſiege, only in the quality of a private Reformade, and leave the care and Government of the whole to him, as he accordingly did.

The 28. of *October*, the King returned to *Chalons*: The 1. of *No-*

November the Trenches were opened in two places; and the *French* began to batter the Town, but with little progress, by reason of the brave defence made by the Garrison, who by their Salleys, and their Counter-batteries, gave them more difficulty then was imagin'd.

Upon the News of this Siege, the Prince of *Condy*, who (as hath bin said) was sick of a Quartan Ague, commanded the Counts of *Briole* and *Duraz*, to draw out what Troops they could out of the neareſt quarters, and endeavour to relieve the place, whilſt himſelf with the *Spaniſh* Generals, ſhould joyn their Forces, not ſo much to raiſe the Siege, as to quarter in the *French* Territories.

The ſaid Counts with the Aſſiſtance of the *Lorrainers*, got together 3000 Foot and 2000 Horſe; and paſſing the *Moſe*, advanced to

effect

effect their design, which doubtless had succeeded had it not been prevented by the diligence of the Cardinal; Who having intelligence of their Motion the 4th of *November* 1653. at Midnight, from *Grand-Pre* Governour of *Mouson*, he leap'd out of his bed, and gave Order immediately. He first dispatch'd Mounsieur *d' One*, the Lieutenant of his Guards, to *Vitry*, to cause the Count *de Bougy* with the Troops of *Guienne*, to march with all speed to the Camp. He commanded the *Gens d' Arms*, the light Horse of the Kings Guards, and his own, and all the Gentlemen of his Train to march forthwith; He dispatch'd Courriers to all the adjacent parts, requiring all souldiers to repair immediately to the Army, which he design'd should be commanded by the Mareschal *du Plessis Praslin*, in whose valour and fidelity he had great con-

very great confidence; by break of day all the Souldiers and Gentlemen attending the Court appear'd mounted and armed, with an alacrity suitable to the greatness of their courage.

The Mareschal the same day after dinner departed from *Chalons*, and being accompanied by the above-mentioned Guards, and a good number of Voluntiers, he took his way directly towards the Camp: with design to arrive there in the night, as privately as he could possibly; intending, if the enemie appear'd, as he expected they would the next morning, to fight them; but they were too well advised to come on; perhaps out of fear of being enclosed by the Mareschal *de la Ferté*, (who by Orders from the Cardinal, was marching to put himself between *Clermont* and St. *Menehaud*, a proper place to have fallen upon their Rear:

Rear, in case they should adventure to raise the siege. Or else, as the *Spaniards* pretended afterwards, by reason the Duke of *Lorrain* would not give his consent.

The next day, the *Guienne* Troops, (consisting of 12 Regiments of Horse, and 10 of Foot, all old and well-disciplin'd souldiers) arriv'd at the Camp; so that the Army being recruited with these and other forces from *Germany*, the Prince of *Condy* was out of hopes of making any further attempt to relieve it, without an entire Army, and that with evident danger of being forc'd to a battel, which was at that time much desired by the *French*, but not by the *Spanish* Commanders, who would have hazarded too much. Wherefore they proceeded very deliberately in seconding the bold Counsels of the Prince of *Condy*, especially the dispute

diſpute being for a Town belonging to the ſaid Prince, ſo that the more forward he was to engage, the more averſe they were from venturing their ſouldiers for another mans advantage; beſides, the *Lorrainers* pretended they had done enough that Summer, and would retire to their Winter-quarters.

Upon the Arrival of *du Pleſſis Praſlin*, the ſiege was carried on with more vigour then before, and the Town as bravely defended by *Montal*, with frequent Salleys, and reciprocal damages; and he would have done much better, had not one of his Magazines of Ammunition been fired by a Cannon-ſhot, or ſome other accident, (for it was diverſly reported). The night before the 6th. of *November*, the *French* ſtorm'd the Half-Moon before the *Porte du Bois*, and opened a way into the ditch: but the

the beſieged ſallying out upon them, they not only interrupted their works, but took *d' Ortis* (a Lieutenant of a Company in the Kings Guards;) priſoner, and ſharply handling ſeveral other Officers and Souldiers, amongſt which *Pontet* a Captain in the ſame Guards was wounded.

The 16th. at night they ſallied again upon the Guard of *Nancre*, (who had then the Command in the Approaches) but were repuls'd, as they were afterwards in another Sally upon the Trenches, guarded by the Regiment of Guards; and again, two days after they were worſted by *Carmon* a Captain in the ſaid Regiment, but with the loſs of *la Garde*, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regiment of *Burgundy*.

The next day, *Damon* the Serjeant Major of the Town was ſlain in the ditch, as he was viewing

which

which was to convey his men with most security to attaque the enemies works.

Castelneau in the mean time caus'd a work to be assaulted, called, the *Ferra cavalli*, and having taken it, he descended into the ditch, where he prepared a Gallery to shelter their Mines, which he happily accomplish'd, after he had beat back the besieged, and slain several of their men in two considerable Sallies.

On the other side, the Regiments of *Uxelles*, and *Dampierre* took the Half-Moon on the right hand of the Breach; so that the *French* standing ready to storm on the one side, and the Mine ready on the other to blow up the Bastion; they within the Garrison wanting Powder, the Governour beat a Parley, offering to surrender upon good Conditions, if they were not reliev'd in 8 days, but this was refus'd

ſus'd by the Mareſchal, who went on with his Works ſo faſt, that on the 24. of *November* 1653. *Montal* was conſtrain'd to deliver up the Town, marching away to *Rocroy* on the 27. onely with their Armes and Baggage, followed by a few *French*; the moſt part of thoſe that ſerved under him accepting of the Amneſty, entred either into the Kings Pay, or retired to their Houſes, amongſt which the Marqueſs *de Fors*, and others, (invited by his Majeſties clemency, and finding by experience, that the ſubjects trueſt felicity conſiſts in their entire duty to their lawful Sovereign) laying aſide all bitterneſs and animoſity, return'd to their obedience.

The taking of St. *Menehaud* concluded the *Campagne* for that year, which in the beginning was likely to have proved very troubleſom and dangerous the Kings

Kings interest, as well for the inequality of their Forces in those parts; as for the diversion in *Guienne*, where at that time the Power of the Princes was much greater then the Kings, so that by how much the difficulty was the greater, to obstruct the progress of the enemy, by so much the more did it redound to the Honour of the Cardinal, and valour of the Captains, who knew how to Manage their Affaires to the best advantage, for having put so happy an end to so many disasters and Misfortunes, it was but reasonable to expect the Continuation of their success: Seeing the malignity of times can never be so great, but at length by the Constant force of policy and prudence, it may be overcome.

The Conquest of this place freed the Neighbouring Country, from the Contributions which they

they moſt vigorouſly exacted towards their maintenance. During this ſiege, the Cardinal with great vigilance had an eye over all, and gave out ſuch Orders as were moſt convenient for the good Government of the Kingdom. He diſpatch'd Meſſengers into *Provence*, with directions for the Galleys to put in all neceſſary Proviſion of Victuals into *Roſes*, apprehending that after the happy relief of *Girona*, the *Spaniards* would attempt that place. He ſent the Captain of his Guards to *Briſac*, to compleat the Negotiations with the Count *de Harcourt*, and put that ſtrong Town once more into the Hands of his Majeſtie. To the turbulent and unquiet ſpirits of *Bourdeaux*, he apply'd ſuch ſuitable remedies, as made them not only reliſh the ſweetneſs of Peace, but abhor and nauſeate their former confuſions.

At length having issued out Orders for disposing the Souldiers into their Winter-quarters upon the Frontiers, with the least grievance to the subject as was possible, he return'd with the King to *Paris*, where his Majesty made his entry in great triumph, and was received with incredible applause, and with such admiration of the Cardinals Management, that his name became venerable, and was immortalized by the very Tongues of those who had formerly traduc'd him. By order likewise of the Cardinal, Count *Harcourt* was treated withal, for the accommodating his Affairs, and to draw him out of *Brisac*, upon a jealousie that he might treat with some foreign Prince, and endanger that important place: but the business was interrupted upon the very point of Conclusion; for whilst he seemed content with the Government of *Anjou*, and the

Tow

Town of *la Fere*, in lieu of his Government of *Alſatia*, being miſchievouſly informed of a deſign of ſeizing the Prince of *Armagnac* his eldeſt ſon, who was following his ſtudies in *Paris*, he caus'd him to ſteal away ſecretly, and come to him to *Briſac*, whereupon the whole Negotiation ceaſed, and their jealouſies and diffidences revived.

It was the general opinion, that Count *Harcourt*, being a Perſon of valour, and having ſuch Fortreſſes in his hand, would puſh on his Affairs to the higheſt pitch, the better to capitulate, and make his advantage for his reeſtabliſhment at Court; but they were miſtaken in their Account; he had too noble a mind to engage in any Action that might reflect upon his fidelity, contenting, himſelf, to pay the Garriſon, and eſtabliſh his ſecurity in that place, without making any new Propoſitions,

ſince the firſt were interrupted; On the other ſide, the Kings Counſel did not much preſs him for ſeveral Reaſons.

The firſt was, becauſe they hoped, when once they began to want money, the Garriſon would revolt for want of their pay. The ſecond, becauſe they would not engage in a Treaty with him, till they were ſure he was Maſter of the Town; for *Charleroy* being alſo there, his Preſence was ſufficient to create a doubt, That the Count's Authority was not abſolute. The third was, that he being a great friend to his own reputation, would never be drawn into an Action that might eclipſe the glory of his name; wherefore they thought it not Prudence to enter into a Treaty with him, leſt they ſhould be forced to another afterwards with *Charleroy*. So that when *Harcourt* began to treat with the Court,

Court, by the mediation of the Baron *de Milet*, and the Abbot of *Charente*, (who imparted all to the Duke *d' Elbeuf*, and the reſt of his relations and friends) the Cardinal did what he could to protract the Affair; Monſieur *de Bèſmaux* Captain of *Mazarins* Guards, went to *Briſac* under pretext of finiſhing the Treaty, but in ſtead of concluding it as he made ſhew he intended; he privately corrupted the Officers of the Garriſon of *Philipsbourg*, and prevail'd with them to receive in the Kings Troops, publiſhing a Declaration too injurious to the loyalty of *Harcourt*, as if he had treated to ſell that place to the Duke of *Lorrain*.

Whereupon Command was given to the Officers of the Kings Stables to receive no future Orders from him, as Grand *Eſcuyer* of *France*, and Directions diſpatch'd to the Mareſchal *de la*

Fertè Seneterre to advance with his Troops into *Alsatia*, and make War upon such Towns as held for him, that he might be compell'd to accept of such terms as his Majesty should please to grant. The Mareschal besieg'd, and in a few dayes took the Castle of *Betford*, valiantly defended by the Count *della Sasa*, and sent to *Harcourt* to deliver up *Brisac* without further Expostulation, and to retire to his Government of *Alsatia*, or to *Philipsbourg*, which should be restor'd him. The Count shew'd himself very ready to comply with his Majesties Commands, entred into a Treaty with the Mareschal, and accepted the Articles, which both subscribed to, by which it was agreed, That 40000 Pistols should be deliver d him to pay *Charleroy* and the Garrison of *Brisac*, and 10000 for himself towards what he had disburs'd, in maintaining the Garrisons of *Brisac* and *Philipsbourg*.

The

The Mareſchal diſpatch'd away the Sieur *de Brinone*, his Nephew, with the Articles, to have them ratified at Court. But the Cardinal being aſſur'd that *Harcourt* could not treat with the *Spaniards*, as not having the Town abſolutely at his command; much leſs with the Emperor, who would not hearken to any ſuch Propoſition, as well for the 3 millions, which the *French* were to pay to the Arch-Duke, *Charles Ferdinand* of *Inſpurg*, according to the treaty of *Munſter*, as alſo not to give the *French* occaſion to cauſe the *Swedes* to return into *Germany*. The Mareſchals Agreement was diſapprov'd, and the Sieurs *de Brinon*, and *D' Hautichamp* who was ſent alſo to the Court by the Count for the ſaid Ratification, were ſent back with Orders to revoke what had paſt; wherupon the Sieur *de Seneterre* writ by *Brinon* to his ſon, that he ſhould not be diſguſted becauſe the Articles were not approv'd, but to obey without further diſpute. The

The Mareſchal obſerv'd the Orders punctually, and ſent *Brinon* to the Count with his Letters of excuſe, telling him, that the King had not approved of his Treaty, and that therefore there remained nothing for him to do, but to reſtore all things into their priſtine condition, putting *Briſac* immediately into his hands; and that he was marching forthwith into *Alſatia* with his Army, to reduce ſuch places as ſhould refuſe to ſubmit. *Harcourt* was much troubled at this unexpected News, complaining he was deluded, and urged that the Mareſchal was obliged to make good his Parole; for which reaſon he kept *Brinon* Priſoner, but to no purpoſe; for the Mareſchal cauſed Monſieur *D'Hautichamp* to be ſecured, and ſent away the Sieur *de Caſtelnau* Lieutenant-General, to reduce *Tannes*. *D'Hautichamp* perceiving all his inſtances for his liberty

berty ineffectual, he desired the Mareschal to consider him as a Prisoner of War, and permit him to go out upon his Parole, which being granted, he proceeded in his journey towards *Brisac*, and arriving at *Tannes*, at the very instant that *Castelnau* was about storming the suburbs which were entrench'd, he writ suddenly to the Mareschal, intreating him to cause them to forbear the assault; and assuring him the Count *de Harcourt* should command the Sieur *de Grum* Covernour of that place to open the Gates. But the Mareschal looking upon this as a delay, only to gain time, would not condescend to any Protraction: Whereupon the suburbs being taken, and a Cessation granted by *Castelnau*, till *D'Hautichamp* returned; he departed with all speed, and visiting the Mareschal by the way, who gave him hopes that the

Truce ſhould be continued till the 9th. of *March* in the morning, that he might have time to return with an Anſwer from *Briſac*; but notwithſtanding the Truce, the Town was ſharply aſſaulted, upon intelligence of which, Count *Harcourt* diſpatched Orders with all ſpeed to Monſieur *Grum* to receive the Kings Troops into the Town, without further Conteſt: *D' Hautichamp* ſent away the Orders over night by a Souldier of the Kings Guards, and was there himſelf in the Morning early: But the Mareſchal, not willing to receive from *Harcourt* the thing he knew he could compaſs himſelf, would not be ſpoke with, and in the mean-while the Town was ſtormed, where *Caſtelnau* receiv'd a hurt with a Musquet-ſhot, & ſeveral other Officers on both ſides were wounded.

The Governour, in confidence of the Treaty with the Mareſchal, coming

coming out of the Town to diſcourſe the buſineſs with him, was taken Priſoner; the Kings forces entred the Town, plundred the Governours houſe, and he himſelf was condemn'd to pay 3000 Piſtols, to his great regret, complaining he had been betray'd under the Publick faith.

At length *Hautichamp* obtained liberty to ſpeak with the Mareſchal, who becauſe the Regiment of *Lorrain* had been introduced into *Tannes*, (whereas at firſt he demanded only the Town, and had promis'd, as Count *Harcourt* affirmed, not to meddle with the Caſtle,) inſiſted to have that likewiſe ſurrendred, allowing the Governour only four days time to expect Orders from the Count.

Harcourt again by this laſt Action reſolved to take away all Objections that could be made againſt his ſincerity, and at the ſame time

time he releas'd *Brinon*, and sent back *D'Hautichamp* to the Mareschal, and thence to the Court, to assure his Majesty of his submission without further reserve, and that he would retire forthwith to *Philipsbourg*, and there attend his Royall pleasure. In this manner this Prince left *Brisac*, at the same time *Charleroy*, having received his Arrears, the Garrison was changed, and Monsieur *de Besemaux* Captain of the Cardinals Guards was made Governour, with whom were left several other Officers, entirely depending on the King.

This Affair having succeeded, as the Cardinal (contrary to the opinion of many of the Council) had presaged, contributed much to his reputation, and rendred his merits more considerable to the Crown. The Cardinal after all this assured the Duke *d' Elbeuf*, that being thorowly informed of the sincerity of

of Count *Harcourt*, he had the ſame kindneſs for him as formerly; & that ſeeing he had ſubmitted himſelf ſo ingenuouſly, he would take an opportunity that he ſhould have abſolute ſatisfaction. The Court remain'd very well pleas'd with the Reſpect and Generoſity of the Count in that Action; but thoſe who were emulous of his glory, and with ſeveral ſuggeſtions had wounded his reputation, were much aſtoniſh'd and confus'd.

The Duke *d' Anville*, who not many dayes before had been baniſh'd the Court, was recall'd, and receiv'd into favour again, both by the King and the Cardinal. The diſpleaſure was grounded upon this, that having promiſed to reſign his Government of *Limouſin*, which was deſign'd for the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, in recompence of his ſervices perform'd for the Crown, by the

the inſtigation of the Arch-biſhop of *Burges*, *d' Anville* ſeemed unwilling to give his Conſent; whereupon the Court having engaged their word to *Turenne*, thought themſelves obliged to make it good, as well to ſatisfie him, (who otherwiſe might have thought himſelf eluded) as to ſignifie his Majeſties reſentment to the Duke, but he, acknowledging his fault, and having perform'd what he promis'd, was reſtor'd again to Court.

Whilſt the Mareſchal *de Hoquincourt* was preparing for his journey into *Catalonia*, the States of *Languedoc* that Winter were held at *Pezenas*, a Town and Caſtle ſeated upon the Confluence of the two Rivers, the *Peyne* and the *Erant*; the Marqueſs *de Pleſſis Belliere* reſiding there, and finding the humour of thoſe people, by the infelicity of the times more diſpos'd

pos'd to Factions and Cabals, then to pay their Contributions to the King, he uſed all poſſible means to reduce them to their obedience; and at laſt perceiving the ſaid States reſolved to contribute nothing, unleſs the Troops were drawn out of that Province: and knowing that the Proviſions of Oats for the Horſe, and other Neceſſaries for the Camp, were to be made out of the Benevolences of that Country, which would amount to a very little, if nothing was given by the States, and by conſequence the Army would be uncapable of doing any thing conſiderable: He offered to take the Field, if any reaſonable Contribution would be made towards the ſubſiſtence of the Army, to which the States were well enough inclined: He conſidered moreover, that the time of the year was far ſpent,

That

That ſupplies of men were coming to the *Spaniards* out of *Italy*, That the Enemy were drawing together, and made Proviſion of Cannon, Powder, Ladders, and other Neceſſaries of Warre at *Caſtillon*, in order to the beſieging of *Roſes*; wherefore concluding it would be too late to relieve it, if their Line of Circumvallation ſhould be finiſhed before his Arrival, it was neceſſary to provide againſt it in time.

He departed from *Pezenas* the 25. of *May*, and advanc'd to *Rigeax*, and *Riveſalta*, where he made ſome ſtay to get his Troops together, and to ſee what the final reſolution of the States would be. Above all, he conſider'd the importance of conſerving *Roſſilion*, about which the Cardinal had writ to him, and recommended that Province particularly to his care. He rendezvouz'd his Army at *Baulori*,

lori, from whence he marched the 16. of *July*, to paſs the Mountain of *Pertus*; his whole Number conſiſted of 2500 Horſe, and 4000 Foot, all expert and veterane ſouldiers. The *Spaniards* Army was a Regiment of Foot more in number then the *French*, and was commanded by the Baron *Saback*, the Conſtable of *Caſtile*, and the Marqueſs *Serra*; ſo that it was probably judged they would have oppoſed the *French* at that Paſs: but they only put a Guard into the Tower of *Longniera*, purpoſing that whilſt theſe had ſtopp'd them, to come in opportunely and defend the entrance, but contrary to all expectation, the Tower yielded at the ſight of two ſmall field-pieces, which the *French* had brought with them from *Roſſillion*: here they ſtay'd a day, attending the coming up of their Baggage and Rear-Guard: thence they advanc'd into

into the Plain beyond *Ouſtelnan*: *Pleſſis Belliere* divided his Army into two Battalia's, upon intelligence that the enemy would expect him about *Caſtillon*, who the more to engage their men to keep the Field, had ſet fire on their Forts before *Roſes*, and drawn out the Garriſon from *Teguiers*. The *French* March'd in good Order directly towards the *Spaniards*, leaving *Teguiers* on their right hand. Their Vanguard diſcover'd the *Spaniards* drawn up in *Battalia* behind *Caſtillon*, under the ſhelter of the Town, a great Moor, and ſeveral Canals and Ditches, but as ſoon as they ſaw Night approaching, and that the *French* Rearguard was at hand: Their Horſe, which had faced the enemy till their Foot and baggage March'd off, began to face about, and retire under the benefit of the Night, leaving only 1200 Men in *Caſtillon*, to hinder

hinder the advance of the *French*.

The Marqueſs *de Pleſſis Belliere* call'd a Council of War, to conſider whether they ſhould follow the Enemy or not, and it was concluded in the Negative, becauſe in a Country full of difficult and ſtrait paſſes as that was, it was impoſſible to force the Enemy to fight, unleſs he had a mind to it himſelf; Beſides, their proviſion of Victuals was not yet come up to the Army, and they ſhould be neceſſitated in a ſhort time, to return for want of it, to the great prejudice of their reputation amongſt thoſe people, accuſtomed to judg of things according to their outward appearance, and it concern'd the *French*, to preſerve their friendſhip. It was reſolv'd on therefore to take *Caſtillon*, before they procdeded any further, and to advance fair and ſoftly, and not engage in long Marches that they ſhould not afterwards be able to proſecute. To

To this purpose two Pieces of Cannon were sent for from *Roses*, and having taken a view of the Town, they began presently to open the Trenches which were in a short time advanc'd to the very brim of the Ditch, notwithstanding the perpetual firing from the walls.

Castillion has a Rampart about it lin'd with stone, made curtain-wise, with a small dry ditch: the Garrison were *Irish* and *Neapolitans*, commanded by Colonel *Milon*, who being made Head of the people of *Naples* in their late Revolutions, deserted their Party, and entred himself into the *Spanish* service, in which he behav'd himself with much reputation. The Besieged made no Salleys as having no works to shelter them without, but they threw such quantities of stones, that the Assailants were obliged to raise a Gallery

Gallery in the Ditch, to get to the wall with more ſecurity, which being finiſhed, and a Mine ready to ſpring under a Corner of one of the Towers, the Garriſon knowing themſelves not able to hold out, capitulated and ſurrendred upon honourable terms, with obligation to return into *Spain*, by the way of *Fonterabbia*, which was a long way about. The *French* found in the Town ſix Pieces of Cannon, and 5000 pound of Powder, which came very ſeaſonably to them, having ventured upon that Enterprize, very ill provided with Ammunition: During this ſiege *Pleſſis Bellicre* ſent the Marqueſs *de Bellefonds* with part of his troops to attaque *Empouries*, the Tower of *Medes*, and ſome other ſmall places, all of them yielding upon the ſame Conditions as thoſe of *Caſtillon*.

The *French*, before they entred into

into *Catalonia*, knowing the *Irish* not to be over-well satisfied with the *Spaniards*, they invited them to their party, made them very advantageous Offers, which were accepted, with a promise to come over to them with seven Regiments, upon the first opportunity presented.

While the *French* were before *Chastillon*, it was signified to the *Irish* that were within, to perform their Promise; but they reply'd, that they could not abandon the *Spaniards* like Cowards; While they were in that Town, they would defend it like persons of honour; but when the siege was over, they would perform their word, as they did presently after, so soon as they came into *Rossilion*, where taking their leave of their *Neapolitan* Camerades, they march'd into *Dauphinè*, where they took up their quarters, and by degrees were followed

lowed by many more of that Nation.

So ſoon as the *Spaniards* were march'd out of *Chattillon*, *Pleſſis Belliere* renew'd his Orders already given to all the Neighboring-Villages after the taking of *Barcelona*, compelling them to bring in Proviſions to *Roſes*: he commanded them likewiſe to throw down the works the *Spaniards* had made about *Roſes* and *Chattillon*, committing the care of it to the Governour, who remain'd in the place with a Regiment of Foot, and another of Horſe; but he neglecting to put theſe Orders in execution was puniſh'd ſeverely.

Having intelligence afterwards, that the Enemy was retired to *Girona*, and entrenched there, he ſuddenly took his March that way with reſolution to engage them, but finding it not feaſible, he march'd along by the River *Fer*, putting

putting himself at the Head of his Scours, the better to observe the posture of the enemy.

Here he discover'd, that their Horse-Guard, which they kept at the Great Bridge, was retiring towards *Girona*, whereupon the foremost Squadrons of the *French* left the said Bridge on their left hand, and descending along the River side, till they came past the town, they found the *Spanish* Horse at forrage on the other side of the River, who immediately drew themselves up into Squadrons, and the rest of the troops marching out of *Girona* with their Cannon, they drew up into *Battalia* without the trenches, and here (whilst the Scouts were skirmishing together, from one side of the River to the other) those who went closing up, placed themselves directly before the *Spanish* Army, whose Commanders perceiving the design

ſign of the enemy, they retired immediately within their lines, which were very large, ſtrong and deep, with a well contrived bank, and flanked with four or five Stone-houſes, well-lined with Musquetiers.

Theſe fortifications made exactly according to the Rules of Art, began at the walls of an Hoſpital in the Suburbs, and ended at a little Brook that was not fordeable. In the mean time the Night approach'd, moſt part of the Souldiers wanted powder, and the Waggons which carried that little they had, were not come up; this notwithſtanding, the Souldiers expreſs'd great deſire to fight; wherefore not to deny them this ſatisfaction any longer, *Pleſſis Belliere* took all his Horſe along with him, with 700 Foot, and cauſing every one of them to take a faggot on his back, he paſt the

River on the left hand not far from the Town, and *Bellefonds* did the same about 50 Paces below him.

There were other troublesome Passes betwixt the River and the *Spanish* Camp, so that it was Midnight before their Forelorn could arrive there, where they found the Trenches stuck with lighted Matches, and approaching, perceived the enemy was gone.

Plessis Belliere sent out several small parties, for intelligence which way they were gone, who having sought them all night to no purpose, in the Morning they descried them upon the Mountain behind the City.

The *French* had left their Baggage on the other side of the River, with some few Foot to secure it, and attend the coming of their Cannon; the *Spaniards* perceiving it, caus'd their Horse to march

march down from the Mountain paſſing thorow the Town, with deſign to have plundred it, but they reckon'd without their Hoſt, for no ſooner were they obſerv'd to march that way, but the *French* immediately ſent ſeven or eight Squadrons over the River, who conſtrain'd them to quit their deſign, and betake themſelves again to the Mountain; after which the Baggage and Cannon paſt over the River with the reſt of the Foot. So ſoon as their Ammunition arrived, which was expected from *Narbon*, the *French* encamp'd in the open Field, within half-Cannon-ſhot of the Mountain and the town, ſo that if the enemie drew down their Foot to defend *Girona*; in that caſe they reſolved to attaque the Mountain, and if they ſtirr'd not, they ſhould be able to attaque and take the Town, at a cheaper rate.

Girona is a great City, ſituate upon the ſide of a Mountain, encompaſs'd with a wall, and flanked with ſome little Towers. The Houſes of the Town ſerve as a Parapet on that ſide next the River *Fer*, which waſhes it on the right ſide, ſo that it would have been no hard matter to have taken it, had there not been an Army to defend it. The *French* were Maſters of the Field, their Convoys came to them without any danger, and in every skirmiſh (which were very frequent) the *Spaniards* were ſtill worſted: *Bellere* endeavor'd by all ways to debauch the *Spaniſh* Souldiers; who both Horſe and Foot, came over to them in ſuch numbers, that the Officers themſelves were forc'd to be a Guard to their own Souldiers, the *Iriſh* had promiſ'd to come in entire Companies to the *French* ſervice; The Town began to be ſtraitned for

for want of Proviſions; Their Horſe already for ſome days had nothing to ſuſtain them, but what Graſs they could gather upon the Parapetts of the Wall.

The *Spaniſh* Generals perceiving their troops daily decreaſing, to preſerve themſelves on the Mountain, they had built three Forts; And deſign'd (as was collected by ſome intercepted Letters) to ſend away part of their Horſe to *Barcellona*, as well to give them ſome refreſhment from their ſufferings in the Siege, as that they might joyn with the Conſtable of *Caſtile*, who was preparing an Army to releive *Girona*; The *French* hereupon were conſtrain'd to very hard duty, in ſo much that they kept their Horſes Sadled Night and Day. Whilſt the Siedge went on in this manner, *Pleſſis Belliere* had gain'd an intelligence with the Inhabitants of *San Tibean*, a ſmall Town, with a very

ſtrong Caſtle lying upon the Sea, betwixt *Pallamos* and *Blanes*, whoſe Garriſon ſuſpecting nothing, and not keeping ſtrict Guards were eaſily ſurprized.

Affairs ſtanding thus, the Mareſchal *d' Hoquincourt* taking his leave at Court, haſtned with all ſpeed into *Languedoc*, where having got together the Souldiers that were deſign'd to ſerve under his Command, he march'd away to the Army before *Girona*: *Pleſſis Belliere* having notice of his approach, ſent his Brother-in-law Monſieur *de la Rabiliere* to complement him, and give him an account of what had paſſed in the Leagure. He acquainted him likewiſe with their want of powder, and how neceſſary it would be to cauſe that to be ſent to the Camp, which was expected at *Narbon*, and in the mean time to endeavour to borrow a quantity of the Governours of *Perpignan*

pignan and *Roſes*; he advertiz'd him likewiſe, that if he intended to ſtorm *Girona*, or continue the Siege, it would be convenient to haſten the levies of the *Catalonians*, which were raiſing in *Roſſillon*, to cauſe the Regiment of *Swiſſes*, which remain'd at *Locoman* to advance, as alſo the Queens Regiment, the Regiments *d' Anjou* and *Languedoc*, which refuſed to march with the reſt, (by reaſon of the precedence, to which the Regiment of *Auvergne* pretended) and ſtayd at *Conflans*, under the Command of *Tilly*.

The Mareſchal did what *Belliere* had deſired him; he brought theſe Regiments along with him, who renewed their pretenſions to that height that he was forc'd to cauſe all the Officers of the Regiment of *Auvergne* to be ſecured, till the Enterpriſe of *Girona* was over, beſides which he

brought 3000 pound of Powder with him from *Perpignan*. *Pleſſis Belliere* went out to meet him, and brought him to the Camp the 27. of *July*; He took upon him the Command of the Kings Armies in thoſe parts; *Belliere* fell ſick of a Feaver, which kept him in his bed ſeveral days. The *French* reſolving to put an end to the ſiege, batter'd the walls, made a breach, and attempted to have carried it by aſſault; but whether the breach was not wide enough, or that the Parapets and Flankers were not well razed, or whether the Souldiers commanded to the aſſault, did not perform their duties, not following their Officers. They could not make their way through, and deſiſted from their Enterprize, in hopes that the beſieged for want of proviſion, would yield of themſelvs; and indeed they were reduc'd to the utmoſt extremity when their

their ſupplies began to appear, entring on the 24. of *Septemb.* (at the moſt difficult ſide of the Town to paſs) with a great quantity of meal in Mailes. The *Swiſs*, and the Queens Regiment, ſeconded by the Regiment of Horſe of *Carviſſon* had the Guard of that quarter, but theſe were no ſooner charged by the *Spaniards*, but they fled, and gave them liberty to joyn with thoſe who ſally'd out of the City.

The Mareſchal was gone to viſit certain Poſts, where having News that the ſaid Regiments were attack'd, he repair'd thither with all diligence, but arriving found his own men Flying, and the enemy united. *Belliere*, at the Alarm, made likewiſe to that quarter, and meeting with the Mareſchal he participated to him the Accident; after convenient Conſultation, they reſolv'd to abandon the Enterprize, without loſing more time.

Hoquincourt intreated *Belliere* to take care of their Retreat; in order whereunto he ſent his own Regiment of Foot and the *Swiſſes*, to make good the Great Bridge, to facilitate their paſſage over the River; after which he caus'd the Army to march in good Order, and paſſing the River they encamp'd at *Madignan*. So ſoon as the Guards had quitted the Bridge, the *Spaniards* took poſſeſſion of it; and whileſt the *French* were march'd away, the Conſtable of *Caſtile* ſent 400 Horſe over the River with ſome Musquetiers, who placed themſelves in the houſes on the other ſide of the water. They were no ſooner over, but the *French* faced about, and charg'd them ſo briskly, that they forc'd them back to the River, and took moſt of them

them Priſoners; This blow ſo cool'd the *Spaniards*, that they purſued their enemy no further.

From *Madignan*, *Hoquincourt* march'd to *Barca*; And on the 26. of *September* came to *Villeneufve d' Ampuries*, where he remain'd for ſome time, to take up what corn was to be found in that Countrey, and convey it to *Roſes*, cauſing each Company to carry ſix quarters of that meaſure along with them. After this, having nothing more to do in that Countrey of *Lampurdam*, and not being able to maintain his Troops any longer there, he order'd them to paſs the Mountain *Pertus* the 28th following. The Regiments of *Anjou*, *Languedoc*, *Roquelaure*, *Gramont* and *Harcourt* were left in *Roſes*:

On

On the 30th. the rest of the Army arriv'd at *Bouillon* (a Town upon the River *Teich*) The Mareschal quartred his Troops in *Rossiglion*, and those of *Belliere* in *Conflans*.

All these Forces remain'd in that little Countrey, till the appearance of those from *Guienne*, under the Command of the Marquess *de Marinville*, upon whose Arrival in *Rossillon*, *Hoquincourt* resolv'd to put Provisions into *Roses*.

He caus'd all things to be prepar'd to that effect, and resolv'd to conduct them himself with all his chief Officers, and such of his Army as could be spared from the posts which were necessary to be kept, about *Conflans*.

On the 29. of *October* 1653. he passed the Mountaines, and the next Morning put the said Convoy into *Roses* The *French* Army advancing eagerly against the *Spaniards*, They were in an ill condition near

near *Lousteneau*, but the *French* being a little slow in passing the Hills they had opportunity to retire.

The Marquess *de Marinville*, who led the Van that day, with the Troops of *Guienne*, followed the enemy as far as *Feguiers*, where the *Spaniards*, taking the Garrison along with them. The Inhabitants upon the sight of *Marinville*'s Troops, cry'd out, *Viva Francia*, *Long live* France.

The Garrison in *Castillion* retired likewise in all haste. The *6.* of *November*, *Belliere* having the Van, commanded out 100 Horse to discover the enemy; who bringing intelligence of seven Squadrons of *Spaniards* on the other side of the River towards *Servia*, *Hoquincourt* and *Belliere* being at that time together, they march'd with all speed to the River bank; and *Belliere* being acquainted with the Fordeable places, by order of the

the Mareſchal, he paſs'd over and put himſelf in purſuit of theſe Squadrons, with ſo much expedition and ſo good ſucceſs, that he overtook them, charg'd them, and beat them as far as *Bordilles*, one of their quarters, where they endeavoured to rally by the aſſiſtance of thoſe that were there, but they were routed again, and purſued to another of their Poſts, and from thence to their Head-quarters, where meeting with freſh Troops, they turned face and fought bravely for ſome time, but having the diſadvantage of the ground, they were at length quite broken and diſpers'd, many ſlain and wounded, and many Priſoners, and all their baggage taken and plundred. Of the *French* few were ſlain and wounded, and only the two *Vallavoirs*, brothers,

thers, taken Priſoners, by engaging too far into a Squadron of *Spaniſh* Officers, who were retreating very bravely toward *Girona*.

After this defeat the *French* Troops lodged themſelves without any diſturbance, in the ſame quarters that had been taken up for the *Spaniards*, though more enlarged, that they might ſubſiſt the longer in thoſe parts, and with more convenience, till the Arrival of Monſieur *Picoy*, who was expected from Court with the Kings Orders for their Winter-quarters in *France*.

And in this poſture the *French* Army continued about two months in *Lampurdam*, the *Spaniards* not daring to approach them in the leaſt.

leaſt. The 20. of *December*; *Picoy* arrived from Court with Orders from the King, for their Winter quarters, upon which a Counſel of Officers being called, it was concluded how the Troops were to be diſpos'd: In the mean time, they ſupply'd *Roſes* with all manner of Proviſions, and tranſported thither whatever they could finde in *Lamprudam*. On the 27. of *Decemb.* 1653. the *French* Army repaſs'd the Mountains, and as ſoon as they were entred into *Roſſillon*, the Mareſchal gave Orders to *Belliere* for the quartering of his Troops, who having diſtributed and diſpatch'd them to their ſeveral places, he took his farewel of the Mareſchal, and repair'd to the Court, according to the leave granted him by the King. *Hoquincourt* ſtay'd with the Army, diſtributing the reſt of them into their Winter-quarters, and making ſuch Pro-

Proviſions for them as were convenient.

Whilſt the Cardinal was buſied in the functions of the Field, and intent upon the taking of St. *Menehaud*, the Counteſs of *Mancini* and *Martinozzi*, his Siſters, with one of their daughters, (who after the Parentage betwixt the Pope's Family, and the Houſe of *Barbarini*, were departed from *Rome*) arrived in *Provence*,, receiving great honours in all places where they paſs'd, and particularly in *Genoua*, where they were receiv'd with the greateſt ſplendour that could be expected from the Generoſity of that State, and befitting the merits of their Brother, and the dignity of thoſe Ladies, who among their other vertues were adorn'd with admirable Modeſty, and a noble behav ur. They ſtay'd in *Provence* ſome days.

The Court being return'd to *Paris*,

Paris; these Ladies repair'd thither also, and were receiv'd with extraordinary affection and civility, not only by the Grandees of the Court, but by their Majesties themselves.

The Prince of *Conty* arriving at *Cadillac*, found *Langlade* the Cardinals Secretary there lying sick; In the Discourse they had together, the Prince intimated to him his design of reconciling himself to the Court, and to fulfil the last Precepts he receiv'd from his dying Father, which were, to keep himself firm to the interests of the King, and never to deviate from his obedience; he reflected upon the example of his brother the Prince of *Condy*, who whilst he continued in his Allegiance, enjoyed the fruits of a fortunate glory: He considered, that the treachery of those about him, deluded by the private interest of

of their friends, had conſtrain'd him to ſeparate from his Brother, ſo that he was reduced at preſent to a neceſſity of remaining in an ill condition, where ever he was, if he did not find out ſome expedient, to return with glory and advantage to his former obedience, and preſerve his family in the ſame ſtate and condition in which his father left it.

He foreſaw, that to retire into *Spain*, would not only be againſt his own *genius*, but alſo expoſe him to his Brothers revenge, who being prepoſſeſs'd by the ſiniſter Informations of *Marſin* and *Lenet*, would certainly deſpiſe him. He conſidered to retire into *Italy*, or to any of his houſes in *France*, he could not avoid the ſuſpicions of the Court, ſo that either the one way or the other, his life in the very flower of his Age, would become unhappy, idle,

and

and unworthy the vivacity of his ſpirit. Hereupon, conſidering with himſelf what was moſt eſſential to his own intereſt, and having prudently weighed what he was to do, he found the only way to conſerve himſelf in the quality he was born, was to introduce himſelf, by ſome ſtrict Alliance, into an entire friendſhip with the prime Miniſter, and by conſequence into the Kings favour. Of theſe thoughts he gave ſome little hint to the aforeſaid *Langlade*, but did not declare himſelf too far: A while after he diſcover'd his mind more freely to the Duke of *Candale*, whom he look'd upon as his particular friend; and he was not at all deceived, for the Duke concurring in his opinion, approved his judgment as very prudent and well-grounded, and with a generous frankneſs encourag'd him to proceed, though he himſelf at the ſame

ſame time was in treaty of Marriage with the ſame Lady, and did moſt ardently deſire the accompliſhment of it.

It did not ſeem convenient to the Prince to diſcover his inclinations ſo ſuddenly to the Court: he only ſent *Menil* the Captain of his Guards, to paſs ſome few Compliments, without any Letters of Credence, or others inſtructions whatever; *Menil* was received with great Civility, and having diſcover'd the ſentiments not onely of their Majeſties, but alſo of the Cardinal, and the other Miniſters of the Court, he aſſured the Prince at his return, that he had found ſuch a propenſion in the Cardinal towards him, that he could aſſure him of an eternal Oblivion of what was paſt, and a ſincere renovation of his affection for the time to come.

Upon this information, he concluded

cluded to send *Saracin* his Steward to Court (as a person in whom he much confided) to Negotiate this Affaire with more liberty, and freedom which had bin only darkly hinted to *Langlade* at *Cadillac.*

Saracin soon discoverd the Cardinals good disposition and after some journeys and meetings betwixt him, and *Langlade*, the Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Prince of *Conty*, and the Countess of *Martinozza* the Cardinal's Niece, was so far advanc't that no doubt was made of it; Such as envyed the glory and repose of the Prince and the Cardinal, hearing the News, endeavourd to sow Tares, and create jealousies and suspicions amongst them: Some represented to the Abby *Ondedei*, that all this was but an invention, and artifice. And that *Conty* held private intelligence

ligence with the Prince, his Brother, and his Sister the Ducheſs of *Longueville*, and that the effect would not anſwer the outward appearance; Others out of their pretended zeale to the Cardinal, Suggeſted to him; That to joyn himſelf in parentage with the greateſt Princes in *France*, (he being a ſtranger) was not the way to ſecure himſelf from envy, and eſtabliſh more ſolid foundations for the Authority which he at that time poſſeſt, ſeeing the ambition of mankind is ſuch, that every one flattering himſelf with his own proper eſteem, oftimes growes weary of valuing another perſons though his principal friend; That the favours of Princes the higher they riſe the nearer they are to the diſgraces of fortune. That there are but few Maſters who will make their Servants their Companions and

and for the most part, the Patient being cured, the Physician is despised; As an example, they alledged Cardinal *Richlieu*, who by his extravigant greatness, was become so odious to *Lewis* the 13th, that without doubt, had they lived longer together, that Minister must of necessity have fallen; That it would be better therfore to settle his Alliance further off, to secure a retreat if any accident should happen, without exposing himself to the inconstancy of that Nation, who are friends to none but their own fortune.

But the Cardinal esteeming the advantage to be reciprocal, his inclination to his own interest prevail'd above all other Advice, so that the Contract was at last agreed on, and the Marriage concluded by their Majesties, to whose determination the Cardinal left the whole disposure of that Affair, sub-

ſubmitting his will to their pleaſure, (as he ſaid) he had ſacrificed all the reſt of his faculties to their ſervice; but the conſummation was put off, becauſe the Prince was unwilling to be preſent in the Parliament of *Paris*, whilſt they were forming a Proceſs of High Treaſon againſt his Brother the Prince of *Condy*.

He obtein'd therefore, to protract his coming to the Court, till the latter end of the *Carnevale*, about which time he arrived, and was received with all applauſe and ſatisfaction imaginable. The firſt *Saturday* in *Lent* the Ceremony of touching the hand, and ſigning the Articles of Marriage was perform'd. The Princeſs had a Dowry of 200000 Crowns given her by her Uncle, and 50000 by the Kings bounty, beſides a Penſion to the Prince, equivalent to his Eccleſiaſtical Revenue, which he reſign'd

into his Majesties hands; after this followed the Espousals and the Nuptials, which were honoured by the continual Presence of their Majesties, the Duke of *Anjou*, and all the Princes and great Lords of the Court: where there was not any one found so stimulated with envy, or overwhelm'd with rancour; no mind so enraged or corrupted that durst cavil at this Alliance, since the deserts of the Uncle towards the Crown were unparallel'd; and the Beauty of the Bride, such an entire *Compendium* of the most conspicuous qualities in a woman, which were able to excite the praises and commendations of the greatest Emulators and Detractors.

The Queen her self would needs do her the honour to see her in bed; by which incomparable Civility, her Majesty made appear, how much she was pleased with this Wedding.

The

The King afterwards made a Preſent to the new married Prince, of all the Eſtate and Offices belonging to his Brother the Prince of *Condy*; but he out of an exemplary Grandeur of mind refuſed that grace, as deſpiſing the riches which came from that ſpoil.

To expreſs the content and joy every one conceiv'd for the reuniting this Branch to the Royal Stock; The days following were ſpent in Balls, Feaſting, Muſick, and other Recreations and Divertiſements becoming a Royal and Majeſtick Court, as is that of the moſt Chriſtian King.

The HISTORY *of the Managements of* CARDINAL MAZARINE.

Lib. II. Part III:

WHilſt *Paris* was thus full of joy and feſtivity, at *Bruſſels* all was in ſadneſs and confuſion for the Impriſonment of Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, who was Arreſted Priſoner in that City, as ſhall be related in the enſuing Narrative. The *Spaniſh* Troops were retiring into their Winter-quarters, and the Count *de Fuenſaldagna* conſidering, that by reaſon of the Numbers of great Officers, and the Generals of the three Armies, it would be impoſſible to quarter them all in the Low Countreys; he treated with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and paid him

a

a ſum of money, upon condition he would quarter his Troops, and ſome of the Prince of *Condy*'s out of the Countreys belonging to his moſt Catholick Majeſty, as he was accuſtomed to do at other times, under pretence of being General of the Empire, by which he made bold with ſeveral Neutral Countreys in thoſe Provinces, and other Principalities of the Empire, as were moſt expos'd to that inconvenience. The Duke began to take up his quarters accordingly, and about the middle of Winter marched with his Army into the Countrey of *Liege*, pretending the Elector of *Colen* had given Sanctuary to Cardinal *Mazarine* in his State, permitting him to make levies there, and giving him other aſſiſtances againſt the Prince of *Condy*. The Elector deſir'd help of the King of *France* againſt the Troops of the Prince and the Duke.

Immediately Orders were sent to *Faber* the Governour of *Sedan*, to draw a Body of an Army together, and march to the assistance of the Elector. He executed the Orders with all possible expedition, marching with the *French* Troops directly towards *Liege*. The Duke of *Lorrain*, so soon as he had notice hereof, in stead of meeting and engaging them, as he might easily have done, being much stronger then *Faber*, retired into the Territories of the King of *Spain*, took up quarters there for his men, and came himself to *Brussels*. The proximity of these Troops of the enemie, being as it were in the heart of the Countrey, and the Dukes retreat, without attempting in the least to oppose them: The various Advices they received from several parts, that what was acted by the Duke of *Lorrain*, was done by private Intelligence with Cardinal *Mazarine*, gave

gave no ſmall trouble to the Arch-Duke and the Count of *Fuenſaldagne*, and ſo much the more, becauſe theſe Advertiſements did quadrate with the Treaty the Duke made with the King of *France* near *Paris*, deſerting the Princes in their greateſt need; with the withdrawing of his Troops from the ſiege of *Rocroy*: with the Negotiations (which were lately diſcover'd) he had held with the Crown of *Swedeland* and other Princes, to hinder the New Election of the King of the *Romans*, hoping himſelf, by the help of his money, and the aſſiſtance of the King of *France*, and the Proteſtant Princes in *Germany*, to be able to pretend to that dignity: This jealouſie was not a little fomented by the ſtrait correſpondence he held at that time with the Elector *Palatines* Family, with the *Swedes*, and with other Princes of *Germany*,

to whom he had ſent *Ronſelot* his Secretary; having ſent likewiſe for the Prince Palatine of *Sultzbach*, in the place of his Brother, killed at the battel of *Rhetel*, with deſign to marry him to his daughter. By the diſpleaſure he expreſs'd for the aſſiſtance granted to the Prince of *Condy*, by whoſe Treaty with the Court of *Spain*, he pretended to be very much prejudiced, by reaſon that all the acquiſitions made in *France*, being to be deliver'd into his hands, there remain'd no place in the power of the *Spaniards*, to exchange afterward for thoſe of *Lorrain*, at the General Peace. He began therefore to doubt that the bare Protection of *Spain*, would not be ſufficient to reſtore him to the Sovereignty of his Dominions. This was one of the principal Reaſons that renewed in the Duke the ancient emulation betwixt the Houſes

Houſes of *Lorrain* and *Bourbon*, not being able to endure that the Prince of *Condy* ſhould be Maſter, not only of *Stenay*, *Clermont*, and other places belonging to *Lorrain*, but of the Conqueſts they ſhould make in *France* alſo, with the aſſiſtance of his forces. He complain'd of theſe things very earneſtly, urging, that *Condy* might be obliged at leaſt to deliver him one of the Towns in his Poſſeſſion, belonging to *Lorrain*, or otherwiſe, that he might equally participate of the Conqueſts that ſhould be made with the help of his Army: Declaring openly, that if they would not conſent to one of theſe Propoſitions,, neither would he aſſiſt them with his Troops in any Enterprize to be undertaken for the ſole profit of the Prince of *Condy*.

Upon theſe ſuſpicions and jealouſies the *Spaniard* began to think of a remedy, for ſo manifeſt a dan-

ger, both present and to come: that which imported most, was to oppose the *French*; and to pacifie the Elector of *Colen*, with whom it was not convenient at that time to have any dispute.

Hereupon, it was propos'd to the Duke, That with his own Troops, the Prince of *Condy*'s, and some of the *Spanish*, he should make head against the *French*, and the Electors forces, the Prince of *Condy* being unable for that expedition, as being sick at that time at *Rocroy*, but the Duke refus'd it, nor would so much as stir out of *Brussels*; he was desir'd at least to consign them his Troops, but he denied that also; which increased their jealousie more and more, and gave them greater cause to suspect him. It was already three years, that the Count of *Fuensaldagne* had received private Orders from the Court of *Spain*, to secure the Person of the Duke

Duke, when he ſhould ſee a fit time to effect it; but as the ſucceſs of an Affair which drew ſo many conſequences after it was uncertain, and the Count not being able to promiſe himſelf, whether this Act would be approved or diſapproved by the Counſel of *Spain* when it was done, (though the King of *Spain* had every day new Reaſons to confirm his reſolution, without ſeeking further pretences;) He addreſs'd himſelf to the prime Miniſter to be excuſ'd from that Commiſſion; but could not be diſpenſed withal: On the contrary, his Orders were renewed, to take the time he ſhould judge moſt convenient, without participating with the Arch-Duke, giving him withal the Letter that his Majeſty had writ him concerning that Affair, and perſwaded him to give order about it.

The

The Election of the time gave no ſmall trouble to the Count, in reſpect the Dukes comportment rendred the execution of his Orders every day more neceſſary; To ſecure his Perſon, and not loſe his Troops, was very difficult.

For the better execution of his deſign, the Count with great dexterity had gain'd certain of the Dukes chief Officers, but without the leaſt diſcovery of his Plot: he made ſure of ſeveral who promiſed to ſtand by him in whatever he attempted. The late occaſion the Duke gave, was of very great importance for the furtherance of this Affair; for hereby they ſhould not only pacifie the Elector, but ſatisfie the Emperour (who was already informed of all the Dukes Negotiations) and had need of the Electors of *Colen* and *Bavaria*, inſeparable, in reſpect of their Parentage and common intereſt. On the one

one side the securing of the Dukes Person seemed to *Fuensaldagne* not very difficult, he being in *Brussels*, and at a distance from his Army; but on the other he saw infinite discouragements; for the *French* Army being within three leagues of *Brussels*, and the Duke's troops united with the Prince of *Condy*'s, he knew not (though the said Princes had been perpetual enemies) how *Condy* might resent this resolution, apprehending perhaps the same fortune himself.

The Dukes Troops were so near the *French*, they might joyne with them in very few houres; the *Spanish* Army were dispers'd in their Winter-quarters: The Count consider'd likewise, that the Duke was in good correspondence with the inhabitants of *Brussels*, and that there were many *Lorrainers* in the town; that the Arch-Duke perhaps would not have him taken in the

manner

manner as was to be wiſhed, for though he had but little friendſhip for the Duke, and was entirely for the intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; yet he was a Prince of ſo tender a Conſcience, that he imparted every thing that gave him the leaſt trouble to the Jeſuits, who being always intent upon the greatneſs and conſervation of their Society, would not concern themſelves in any thing that might prove a ſtop or impediment to their common advantage.

All theſe Reaſons, both on the one ſide and the other, kept the Count for three days together in great perplexity of thoughts, thinking within himſelf, without daring to communicate it with any one, whether he had beſt conceal his Orders from the Arch-Duke, or diſcover them to him: but ſeeing that danger does always increaſe with delay, he reſolv'd to draw the *Spaniſh*

niſh Army together under pretence of oppoſing the Enemy, and to ſecure anew the Dukes Troops by *Regalio*'s and Preſents, of which the ſaid Count was always very liberal. He determin'd afterward to impart all to the Arch-Duke, to ſhew him his Orders he had from the King, and to preſent him his Majeſties Letter. His Imperial Highneſs concurr'd immediately, and the execution of it was diſpoſed in the enſuing manner.

Firſt, they drew 300 Horſe about *Bruſſels*, under another pretence; and it was reſolved, that the Count *de Garcies*, Camp-Maſter General, ſhould go with ſome particular perſons to find out the Duke, and conduct him to the Arch-Duke, under colour that he muſt ſpeak with him immediately about urgent Affairs.

Garcies

Garcies went, and found the Duke with a Father Confessor of the converted *Courtizans* in their little Church, and acquainted him that the Arch-Duke desir'd to speak with him presently about some matters of great consequence that concern'd the interest of the Crown, and that he stay'd for him at the Palace. The Duke answered, *Parmi esser l' hora un poco tarda, domattina saro à servirlo, I suppose it is too late now, I shall wait on him in the morning.* The Count replied, *Tengo ordine de condur V. A. alla Corte prima. che si faccia notte, My Orders are to attend your Highness to the Court before it be night.* To which the Duke answer'd, *V. S. vada che la Seguiro, If you please to go, Sir, I shall follow you.*

Being arrived at the broad place before the Palace, where the Courtiers use to walk, the Count said to him, *V. A. prenda il cammino verso*

quell'

quell' altro appartamento tenendo io ordine, dal Re mio ſignore d' arreſtarla, Your Highneſs pleaſe to walk towards that other Appartment, for I have Orders from the King my Maſter to Arreſt you: The Duke ſtopt immediately, and deſired to be conducted to the Arch-Duke, but was denied, leading him haſtily to the quarters prepared for him, where he was honourably ſerved, and guarded by the principal Officers of the Army.

Aſſoon as he was entred the Palace, the Count *de Fuenſaldagne* ſent word to the Burgo-Maſter to put the inhabitants in Armes, and place Guards in all the ſtreets that lead to the Palace.

He clap'd double Guards at the Gates and in the *Piazza*'s, and the ſame night diſpatch'd the Count *de Bruny*, to the Count *de Ligneville*, who commanded the Dukes Troops to give him an Account of what had hap-

hapned, and to let him know that the next day he would come and discourse the business with the Officers, and bring money along with him to satisfie the souldiers; he sent him word likewise that the Count *de Sant Amour* was gone Post that night to acquaint the Emperour, and to invite Duke *Francis* to come and take upon him the Command of the Army, and to take care of his Brothers Concerns. The next day the Duke was sent to the Castle of *Antwerp*, accompanied with 300 Horse, and the aforesaid Camp-Master General, with several other Cavaliers, and committed to the custody of Colonel *Barnaby de Vergas*.

This being dispatch'd, *Fuensaldagne* went to the quarters of the *Lorrainers*, though many disswaded him, in respect of the great danger to which he expos'd himself, among those people extreamly affected to their Prince,

Prince, he diſcours'd with the Officers, and carried himſelf ſo dexterouſly, that he perſwaded them, partly by fair words, and partly by ready money, to continue in his Majeſties ſervice, without any more ſtir, aſſuring them Duke *Francis* would be with them in a ſhort time.

After this they conſulted to oppoſe the *French*, and drive them from their Neighbouring quarters, and it was concluded, that the whole Army ſhould march againſt them. They endeavor'd likewiſe to eſtabliſh a good correſpondence with the Elector of *Colen*, which was eaſily effected by the means of a Conference held in *Tirlemont*, by the Prince *de Ligni*, and the Secretary *Navarro*: whereupon the *French* retired, the Elector having ſignified to them that he had no more need of them, much leſs of the *Spaniſh* troops, by which means the Country of *Liege* remained free; in this manner this great difficulty was

was overcome, which might have produc'd great inconvenience in that countrey,& the ſouldiers were ſent again into their quarters, intending to fill up their Companies and recruit them. *Fuenſaldagne* iſſued out Orders for the good Government, and ſetled all Affairs, ſparing for no money, which upon ſuch occaſions ought to be liberally diſpenſed.

Many are of opinion the Duke did abſolutely believ he ſhould have his life taken away by ſome lingering death: But the Count *de Garcies* told him very diſcreetly that he could not but wonder his Highneſs had ſuch apprehenſions; That the King his Maſter deſired only to ſecure him for ſome time, upon ſome occaſion that concerned the Crown.

A Manifeſto was afterward publiſh'd by the Arch-Duke, declaring, that when the Duke retired firſt into the *Spaniſh* dominions

minions to ſecure himſelf againſt the violences the *French* began to exerciſe both upon his perſon and Eſtate; He was receiv'd by his moſt Catholick Majeſty and his Lieutenant Generals, with cordial friendſhip and aſſurance of protection, and with ſo much ſincerity to his intereſts that they included him in all Negotiations and Treaties for a General Peace, giving hereby ſufficient proof of their candid faith, and honourable eſteem of his perſon, admitting him moreover into all Councils and Reſolutions concerning the War, which was carried on by his Majeſties Miniſters. That notwithſtanding ſo many and ſo great obligations, contrary to his duty, and all terms of thankfulneſs and gratitude, he had ſwerv'd from theſe ſtreight ties of Obligation, to the great prejudice of the intereſt and welfare of the Crown; for beſides the tears,

ſighs

ſighs and general Lamentations of the people, which had rendred the inhumanities, rapines, and ſacriledges of his ſouldiers ſufficiently notorious, committed even upon his own ſubjects, whoſe inſolencies were connived at by the Duke himſelf. His ſecret Intelligences and private deſignes tending to the prejudice of the publick benefit and ſervice, (to which he was bound to give a moſt ſincere aſſiſtance with all his forces) were amply diſcover'd; every one might diſcern his inconſtancy and diſſimulated variableneſs. Beſides, in the reſolutions of war, and the delays he affected in the execution of the moſt important expeditions, from whence there hapned by his only fault ſo many funeſt and unhappy reſults, in ſeveral conſiderable Enterpriſes, which according to all humane Providence would have proved fortunate and ſucceſsful. That all theſe things were ſo manifeſt, not only

only to the Lieutenant-Generals, the Collonells, and all the Officers of the Army, but to the very Souldiers themſelves and the common People, who were eye-witneſſes thereof, every one exclaiming and wondering that ſuch abuſes ſhould be ſuffer'd to run on and no remedy apply'd. True it was, his moſt Catholick Majeſty out of his extraordinary kindneſs and affection for the houſe of *Lorrain*, had bin indulgent to the laſt extremity, being very much troubled to have recourſe to ſuch expedients, hoping ſtill that the remorſe of his own conſcience would ſome time or other awaken the Duke, and putting him in mind of his ingratitude towards ſo favourable and incomparable a King, diſpoſe him to return to his duty; But growing worſe every day then other, and the irregularities of his actions beyond all tolleration,

ſo

ſo that all his Majeſties ſubjects, all the Princes and Neighbouring States, had him in ſuch deteſtation, that the effect of their vengeance was like to fall heavy upon *Flanders*. That His Catholick Majeſty, not to provoke any longer the diſpleaſure of Heaven, the indignation of the people and the Princes, that were abuſed in their own Dominions, could not any longer defer the neceſſary precautions for the ſtopping of theſe diſorders, and therefore had caus'd his perſon to be ſecured; in which he had neither tranſgreſt the Law of Nature nor Nations, which allow all Sovereign Princes liberty, to remove (without eſpect of perſons) the oppreſſions and violences againſt their States, or their ſubjects, and to do juſtice to themſelves, their People, and their neighbouring Potentates & friends, after the trial of all ways of ſweetneſs and perſwaſion proves ineffectual,

ctual: That what was acted was not done upon any averſion to the Houſe of *Lorrain*, proteſting on the contrary always to protect it, and its intereſts; in teſtimony whereof he had propoſed Duke *Francis* his Brother to the Command of the Dukes Troops; and accordingly did declare and require all perſons to receive and obſerve the Orders of the Count *de Ligneville* Lieutenant-General of the ſaid Troops till the Dukes Arrival; aſſuring moreover all the Officers and Souldiers of a General Pardon of all their Diſorders committed till that time, under the command of the ſaid Duke *Charles*. This Manifeſto was made the ſame day the Duke was Arreſted, which was the 25. of *Feb:* 1654.

It was afterwards inſinuated to the Souldiers, that the Duke ſhould not be ſent into *Spain* at

all, but that when ſome certain points were adjuſted, and he had given ſecurity for his future fidelity, he ſhould be ſet at liberty, by which ſuggeſtions they appeaſed the minds of the Officers and Souldiers, who being wel-affected to the ſervice of their Prince, were not a littleſurprized at the novelty of this caſe.

Several reflexions were made upon this Action, and ſome omitted not to conſider, whether the advantage or prejudice that might ſucceed upon it, was likely to be the greater. It was conſider'd, that the ſervices the ſaid Duke had done for the Crown of *Spain*, were apparent: but his failings, publiſh'd in the Arch-Dukes Manifeſto and Declarations were not known to all, and that little credit is ordinarily given to what is publiſh'd by thoſe that are intereſſed. That it would be hard to diſ-

diſpoſſeſs the people of an opinion they had imbibed, That the Duke out of meer complaiſance to the *Spaniards*, had drawn upon himſelf the diſpleaſure and chaſtiſement of the King of *France*: ſo that if after being beaten out of his countrey for their ſakes, they had received him into *Flanders*, it was rather what they were obliged to, then a courteſie.

That by how much the more the ſaid Duke was blamed by the Miniſters of *Spain*, by ſo much the more juſtifiable were the Proceedings of the *French* againſt him, becauſe if the *Spaniards*, who were ſo much obliged to him had juſt cauſe to chaſtiſe him, it might well be thought the *French* had more reaſon, he having proceed d in a hoſtile manner againſt them: Moreover, the doubt that this example would be miſ-interpreted by others that ſerved

them, gave no ſmall trouble to the *Spaniards*, fearing it might move them to reſolutions little beneficial to their ſervice, upon ſuſpition that their merits might hereafter meet with ingratitude, and their errours never be pardoned. Upon this News the Court of *France* made a great ſtir, endeavouring to make advantage of this Conjuncture as favourable, to calm the Actions of their enemies: And becauſe the whole Affair will be more clearly comprehended by the Manifeſto which was publiſh'd in the Name of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the 2. of *July* 1654. at *Sedan* (where the Court was then reſident) it will not be amiſs to inſert it here, as followeth.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being informed, that ſeveral Officers as well as Souldiers and other perſons belonging to the Wars, Natives of the countreys of

of *Lorrain* and *Barrois*, to the prejudice of their honour and duty, (notwithstanding the great injury done by the *Spaniards* to Duke *Charles* their lawful Prince, in detaining his person) have taken part and engaged themselves with them, contemning the advantageous offers made them to enable them to set him at liberty; and his Majesty considering further that to continue the same tenderness towards them which he had shewn ever since *Lorrain* was reduced under his obedience (haveing never proceeded to any severity against those who abandoned their Country, seeing they followed the fortune and commands of their Prince) his Clemency would prove too prejudicial to his affaires, he is resolv'd, as in justice he is bound, to have recourse to all such means as are in his power, to repress them and make them sensible of his in-

dignation, since they acting indirectly against the interest of his Crown, as also against the interests of their own Duke and his Family, for whom his Majesty has always sufficiently manifested his esteem and affection. having many times, (as is notorious to all the world) offered the said Duke to restore him to his Countrey, if he would desert the *Spanish* interest, and come over to his Partie; but he could never be brought to any resolution, to prevent the disgrace which is at length fallen upon him, imagining perhaps, that by refusing such considerable and advantageous Propositions from *France*; and by his strict Alliance with *Spain*, (so long continued, and with such extraordinary constancy) he should have deserved of them another kind of recompence, then to be laid in prison, and deprived of his state. His

His Majeſtie therefore Orders, and expreſly commands all Officers, Souldiers, and other Natives of *Lorrain* and *Barrois*, ſerving in the Army of the ſaid Duke, and that are any way engaged with the *Spaniards*, to abandon them, and retire themſelves within the ſpace of 15 days after the Publication hereof, into the Frontiers of *France*, either to take up Armes under his Majeſtie (in which caſe they ſhall be entertained and uſed as the reſt under his Command) or to return into their Native Countreys, or wherever elſe their Eſtates do lie, provided they make a Declaration in authentick manner and form before the Kings Judges, in thoſe places where they intend to reſide, or the next they can meet with, never to bear Arms, nor to engage directly or indirectly upon any account to the prejudice of his Majeſties ſervice, under penalty (to thoſe which tranſgreſs

after the time allotted) of being declar'd guilty and convict of High Treason, and as such, to be treated by the confiscation of their Estates, the razing of their houses, cutting down their woods, and other most severe Penalties contain'd in the Orders upon such crimes. His Majestie does furthermore command and require the Sieurs *de Turenne* and *la Fertè* Mareschals of *France*, to cause these Presents to be Published in every place where need shall require, to the end that no man may pretend ignorance; and that they be aiding, as much as in them lies, to the full and entire execution of all and every particular herein contained; declaring, that equal credit is to be given to the authentick Copies hereof, as to the Original it self.

To this Manifesto there was annexed a Declaration, concerning what

what reception ſhould be given to the Colonels, Captains, Officers and Souldiers of the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Army, which ſhould come into the *French* ſervice, in the Tenor enſuing.

That the King being highly concerned fot the detention of Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain* by the *Spaniards*, and for the unworthy treatment he receiv'd from a Nation, that have no Authority over his Perſon nor his Troops, he cauſed to be propoſed to the Count *de Ligneville* Commander in Chief of the ſaid Dukes Army, divers ways for the procurement of his liberty, before he were convey'd into *Spain*, according as the ſaid Count had notice was intended. But he would not hearken to this Advice to the prejudice of his honour and fidelity, having ſuffered himſelf to be gained by the *Spaniards*, to whom he hath ſhewn greater affection

then to his own Master, and considering that the Colonels, Captains and other Officers might be inclin'd to follow his Majesties designes for the enlargement of the said Duke, he did by these Presents give assurance to all Officers and Souldiers, as well of Foot as Horse, belonging to the *Lorrain* Army, which to vindicate the wrong done to their Master, and to set him at liberty, should come into his Majesties service and pay, That they should be placed, and continued together in one body, under the Command of the Mareschal *de la Fertè Seneterre* Governour of *Lorrain* and *Barrois*.

That according as any such body or company of the said Troops shall unite and joyn together, they shall immediately receive a Pay, both Officers and Souldiers, and every one shall be preserv'd and maintain'd in the same quality

lity and condition as before.

That Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtred by the Colonel of every Regiment, in the ſame manner as heretofore.

That his Majeſty will aſſign them Winter-quarters, ſo ſoon as the *Campagne* ſhall be ended, and that they ſhall be treated in all places, and upon all occaſions, as other forreign Troops in his Majeſties ſervice, promiſing in the faith and word of a King, to maintain and cauſe to be punctually obſerved, what he has declared and promiſed.

At the firſt News of the Dukes Impriſonment, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had diſpatch'd Monſieur *de la Borez* to the Count *de Ligneville* with inſtructions, to let him know the obligation that lay upon him to endeavor the en-

enlargement of his Master by force of Armes, if amicable ways would not prevail: But all the Arguments used to the said Count, and to Duke *Francis*, (who not many days before arrived in *Flanders* from *Germany*,) proved ineffectual, the Management of the *Spanish* Ministers having had better success then the sollicitations of Cardinal *Mazarine*: *Ligneville* excusing himself that he had expres Orders from Duke *Charles* to obey his brother Duke *Francis*: and this Prince relying upon the Promises made him of being put into the same command as his Brother, did hope to be able to obtain more favour by his own merit then by force.

The Cardinal continued in the mean time with prudent Councils, to manage other designs, the principal was, to carry on the Wars in the Enemies countrey, thereby to force

force the *Spaniard* to a Peace, which he ſaid they pretended very much to wiſh for, but in ſuch manner, and with ſuch advantages to themſelves, that not being fit to be granted, they accus'd him of being an enemy to all accommodation.

He reaſſumed the Negotiation of a League with the Protector *Cromwell* at *London*, to ſecure the *French* from the jealouſies they had reaſon to conceive of that Nation, at that time in Armes, and free from any diverſion elſewhere. And to obſerve the motions of the *Spaniards* in *Biſcay*, that they might not introduce any new confuſions in thoſe parts; he caus'd the Mareſchal *de Gramont* (in whoſe valour and fidelity he rely'd very much) to repair to his Government of *Bayon* and *Bearn*, there to have an eye to any attempt that might be made againſt thoſe Provinces, for

for the better security of which, he concluded a Truce or Treaty of Neutrality and Commerce during the War: betwixt *Bayon* and the *Basques* subjects of *France*, and the *Biscailins* subjects of *Spain*.

He sent out new Orders for recruiting the old Troops, and for levying of new, to the end, that in the Spring they might be able to take the field in *Flanders*, *Catalonia* and *Piemont*; He commanded the fitting up of the Fleet in *Provence*, and all necessary Provisions to be got ready to put to sea when occasion should require, either towards *Catalonia* or the Kingdom of *Naples*, from whence the Duke of *Guise* reiterated his instances for their suddden resolution, upon the Account of the good intelligence he held with the malcontents in that City, by whom he was sollicited over and over, and

and many Meſſengers ſent to invite him thither.

And as he was ſeriouſly intent upon his martial Affairs, ſo was he not unmindful for the eſtabliſhment of quiet at home, prevailing with His Majeſty to extend his clemency even towards thoſe as were ſtill contumacious, and to receive every body into favour, putting an end to all domeſtick jealouſies, that it might appear to all men, that there was nothing he deſired more, then to render his Miniſtry equally profitable and grateful to all the *French* Nation, towards which (notwithſtanding the ill Treatment he had receiv'd) inſtead of ſeeking revenge, forgetting all provocations, his aim was by his goodneſs and meekneſs, to work them gently to a repentance for their paſt faults, rather then by puniſhing them, precipitate them into new & more deſperate offences.

FINIS.

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ERRATA,

Page 72. line 2. reade *finding*. From *fol.* 72. to *fol* 97. amend the Numbers.

FINIS.